BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS,

To whom all letters on business must be addressed.

JAS. FULTON, Editor. . . A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

Weekly, one year, invariably in advance, ... $2 50
Daily " " " " 6 00

☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of October, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiration of the time paid for. All former subscribers can come under this rule, if they desire to do so.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 16. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 12, 1860. NO. 20.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1	insertion,		1 00
Do.	do.	2	do	1 25
Do.	do.	3	do	1 50
Do.	do.	3	months without change,	4 00
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Do.	do.	6	do..renewed weekly,	14 00
Do.	do.	12	do....do....do	25 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside, charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAMES STOKLEY. ALEX. OLDHAM.

STOKLEY & OLDHAM,

DEALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prompt attention given to the sale of *Cotton, Flour, Bacon* and other Country Produce.

Dec. 22d, 1859 17—

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to all business in above line entrusted to his care.

Office on North Water Street, over H. VonGlahn's Store.

December 8th, 1859—15- m*

WALKER MEARES,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

No. 45 MARKET STREET.

A full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Hair Brushes, Paint Brushes, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand.

The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure.

November 25, 1859.

J. H. ROTHWELL,

GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

Will attend promptly to the collection of all Accounts, Notes, &c., entrusted to his care, for a reasonable commission; and will attend all Courts in the adjoining Counties for that purpose.

He also continues the Agency for the sale of Books, Newspapers, Periodicals, &c.

November 18, 1859—12-tf.

W. H. TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Will give prompt and personal attention to all consignments of *SPIRITS TURPENTINE, ROSIN, TIMBER, COTTON, FLOUR*, and other country produce, either for sale or shipment.

My wharf and warehouses being conveniently located for the reception of produce, either by Railroad or River, enables me to make charges light.

REFERS TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington.
John Dawson, Pres't Branch Bank of N. C., Wilmington.
W. H. James, Cashier Branch Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.
Nov. 11th, 1859. 11-1y

C. POLVOGT,

UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,

CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any article in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short notice.

Nov. 11th, 1859 11—

WILMINGTON BOOK BINDERY.

(Basement of New "Journal Building.")

P. HEINSBERGER, PROPRIETOR.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION paid to the Binding of Periodicals, also Music, Law and Medical Books. All kind of Ruling executed with neatness and despatch; and Blankbooks of any pattern manufactured at reasonable prices.

Oct. 28th, 1859 9-3m

OWEN & YARBROUGH

HAVE THIS day entered into Co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, in all its branches, in Wilmington, and will give prompt personal attention to all business entrusted to their care.

Liberal cash advances will be made on consignments of country produce.

☞ Office on North Water street, over H. VonGlahn's Store. JOHN W. OWEN.
G. S. YARBROUGH.

Wilmington, Oct. 20, 1859—8-1y.

EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Offers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the sale of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale of Cotton.

His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per bale, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded to New York for 10 cents per bale.

Oct. 4th, 1859.

T. M. SMITH, JOHN MCLAURIN.

SMITH & McLAURIN,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

REFER TO

JOHN DAWSON, Esq., Mayor.
E. P. HALL, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.
Oct. 7th, 1859. 6-tf

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 23, 1859—4-1y

H. W. GROVES,

INSPECTOR OF TIMBER AND LUMBER,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

September 23, 1859—4-6m

EDWARD McPHERSON.

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 6 South Water Street,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 12th, 1859. 50-tf

ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS,

No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET.

☞ Orders for Goods accompanied by the cash, or from punctual customers solicited, and will receive prompt and faithful attention. [July 29, 1859.

A. E. HALL,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

Lullerloh's Wharf, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Aug. 5th, 1859. 49-1y

WILLIAM D. MANN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, and solicits a share of public patronage.

Office in Hall's building, No. 13, (up stairs,) North Water st.

April 8, 1859. 32-1y

ALLEN & CLARK,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN LIME, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement, Hair, &c.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment. [April 1, 1859—31tf

WILLIAM J. PRICE,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business.

☞ Office opposite No. 47, North Water Street.

Nov. 24th, 1858. 68-1y-w.

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW'S old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or exchange made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

MRS. McCALEB'S HOTEL.

THE SUBSBRIBER would respectfully inform her friends and the public that she has taken the building on Chestnut street, below Front, South side, known as the ROCK SPRING HOTEL, where she will be prepared to accommodate permanent and transient boarders, at reasonable terms and in the best manner.

March, 4, 1859.—152-1t—28-tf.] MARY S. McCALEB.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Linseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Oct. 2—5-M Druggist & Chemist.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!!

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.

These *Gums* remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, *purifying the blood*, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents *nightmare*.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures *costiveness*.

One dose taken after each meal will cure *Dyspepsia*.

One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve *Sick Headache*.

Only one dose immediately relieves *Colic*, while

All who are using it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

Dr. SANDFORD, Proprietor, No. 335 Broadway, N. York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also by W. H. LIPPITT, WALKER MEARES, and DRAKE & McLIN, Wilmington, N. C. March 24th, 1859.—30-1y

SPALDING'S ROSE MARY

"Rosemary is an admirable stimulant: it will promote the growth of the hair, and cure headache. Purified Castor Oil is valuable for its nourishing and strengthening properties, and when they are skilfully blended, so as to be free from greasiness, and the injurious properties of alcohol and spirits, they form an invaluable and THE BEST REMEDY for all diseases of the hair and scalp. Such is Mr. Spalding's preparation."—[Christian Watchman.

SPALDING'S ROSEMARY AND CASTOR OIL

Is warranted, 1st, to beautify the hair. 2d, to curl the hair beautifully. 3d, to remove dandruff effectually. 4th, to restore hair to bald heads. 5th, to force the beard and whiskers to grow. 6th, to prevent hair from falling off.—7th, to cure all diseases of the scalp. 8th, to prevent hair turning grey. 9th, to cure headache. 10th, to kill hair eaters.

If you are not satisfied, *try it*. All genuine has the signature of the Proprietor—take no other—J. RUSSELL SPALDING, 27 Tremont st., opposite Museum, Boston, Mass.

Sold by WM. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

June 3d, 1859. 40-9m

Rewards.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER on the night of the 27th inst, a negro man named GREEN, aged about 40 years, tolerably bright complected, coarse, harsh looking skin, bushy head of hair, had whiskers when he left, weighs about 160 pounds, is close built, broad across the shoulders, quick step, and quick spoken when spoken to, and has a small naked spot on the top of his head.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his apprehension and delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail so that I get him again.

It is supposed that he went off with his young master, a boy of about eighteen years of age.

Address me at Earpsboro', Wake County, N. C.

Dec. 29, 1859. [19-tf] HENDERSON HOCUT.

$25 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of twenty-five dollars for the delivery to me, or for the confinement in jail so I can get him, of my Turpentine Cooper, ISAAC.—He is well known in New Hanover, and is supposed to be lurking about Long Creek and Moore's Creek. He left me without cause, so far as I know.

H. McMILLAN.

Black River Chapel, New Hanover Co., N. C.,

Dec. 15th, 1859 16-tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, the undersigned, by the oath of C. B. Miller, that one slave, his property, SIMON, hath run away and lies out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations to the peaceful inhabitants of said State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require him, the said slave forthwith to surrender himself to his master or other lawful authority, and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door and two other public places of said county, and warn the said slave that if he does not immediately return to his said master, it is lawful for any person to capture him by slaying him or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals, this 25th January, 1859.

W. E. J. VANN, J. P., [SEAL.]
A. LAMONT, J. P., [SEAL.]

DESCRIPTIONS:

SIMON is stout built, cooper color, about 26 years old, 5 feet 9 inches high, and weighs 170 lbs.

$50 REWARD.

I WILL GIVE A REWARD of FIFTY DOLLARS for the above negroe, dead or alive, delivered to me or for his confinement in Jail so that I can get him.

C. B. MILLER.

New Hanover Co., Jan. 25th, 1859 22-1yuoo

Wanted.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER is in market for a number of Negroes, for which I am determined to pay the highest cash prices. Persons having such property for sale would do well to give me a call or address me at Six Runs, Sampson county, N. C. JOHN BARDEN.

August 19th, 1859. 52-6m

FULL CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES.

ALL PERSONS WISHING TO SELL NEGROES, are requested to call on the subscriber, as he is determined to pay prices that will justify persons to sell. Please call on me or address me at Clinton, N. C., and you shall have the worth of your Negroes if you will sell them to me; and that without telling lies, or that Negroes have fallen. L. A. POWELL,

Aug. 5th, 1859.—49-6m* Clinton, N. C.

NOTICE TO SLAVE-HOLDERS IN NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

I AM IN MARKET NOW FOR THE PURPOSE OF BUYING NEGROES. All persons who have such property to dispose of would do well to call on me, or address me at Warsaw, N. C. I will go to any part of either of the above named States after negroes.

All letters promptly attended to.

August 26, 1859—52-6m. NORRIS FREDERICK.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform the public that he has taken the store formerly occupied by Russell & Bro., No. 30 North Water Street, where he has and will continue to receive a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, LIQUORS, and such other articles as are usually kept in a Grocery Store, which he will sell low for cash. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Consignments of produce will receive prompt personal attention. D. M. FOYLES.

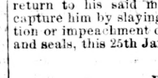
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 11th, 1859 11-tf

WM. L. JACOBS'

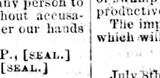
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS FACTORY,

No. 39 MARKET ST.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.



THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, and the public generally, that, having purchased of Mr. John J. Conoly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conoly.



Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a splendid stock of SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash.

He has also on hand a fine assortment of HUB BANDS, COACH LAMPS and HANDLES, and SHAFT TIPS, for sale low.

☞ REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms. WM. L. JACOBS.

April 13, 1859.—188-3m—33-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

SALE OF PIEDMONT SPRINGS.

THE SUBSCRIBER, on the first Monday in February, 1860, will offer for sale on the premises, to the highest bidder, these well known and popular Mineral Springs, situated in the county of Stokes, North Carolina, and within two miles of the county seat.—Rarely has there been presented to the public a watering place combining so many advantages, both as to location and the virtue of the water, as these Springs. They are situated in a high, healthy and abundant country, in the midst of most beautiful mountain scenery, within twelve miles of the main Stage Road, leading from Salem via Madison to Danville, and about the same distance from the Danville and High Point Railroad, which is now under survey and a large portion of the stock taken for its completion.—The Spring itself gushes out from the side of a hill, falls into a beautiful rock bason and in such a bold stream as promises an almost inexhaustable supply of water. The water has been analyzed by a most distinguished Chemist, and, to use his own language, "combines more of the healing virtues than any water South of the Saratoga. But these Springs have been largely patronized and their virtues have been specially tested in the cure of Scrofula, Cutaneous Affections, Dyspepsia and other diseases of the Stomach, &c., &c., as can be shown by the testimony of the subjects themselves. The improvements are good: the grounds are enclosed and the buildings, consisting of three large framed buildings and a number of Cabins, are amply sufficient to accommodate several hundred persons. Terms made known the day of sale. Purchasers would do well to examine for themselves. For further information apply to the subscriber, Rich Square, Northampton County, N. C.

P. SMALLWOOD.

January 5th, 1860—19-tds.

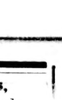
LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale his tract of Land containing 500 acres, lying on the east side of Town Creek, in Brunswick county, about 14 miles from Wilmington. About fifty acres are cleared and under fence, and in a good state of cultivation; on which is a Dwelling and outhouses.

Any one desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and examine the premises. J. G. STANDLAN.

Dec. 29th, 1859. 18-1m*

LAND FOR SALE.



THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale, his plantation, lying in the County of Duplin, on the Fayetteville road, three miles from Kenansville. The tract comprises 778 acres, about 300 of which are cleared and under cultivation. On the premises is a good DWELLING HOUSE, TWO FRAME BARNS, and all necessary out buildings.

Any person wishing to purchase, would do well to call and examine the above Lands. The subscriber can be found on the premises. GEO. A. McCLAMMY.

Dec. 8th, 1859. 15-8t

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN HORRY DISTRICT, SOUTH CAROLINA.

I OFFER FOR SALE the balance of the Real Estate, in this District, owned by the late firm of Barnhill & Perkins, consisting of about 4,000 *ACRES excellent PINE, OAK & SWAMP LANDS.* Amongst this is some fine Cotton Lands; if situated in Marion District, or any other Cotton growing region, would readily command $10 to $20 per acre. The above will be sold in one body, or in separate tracts, to suit purchasers.—ALSO—I offer for sale their late residence, SNOW HILL. This is a delightful place, situated on the bend of Kingston Lake, commanding a broad and extended view of the same; is in the plan of the town of Conwayboro'; has a lot of four acres, on which is a comfortable dwelling containing five rooms and three fireplaces, together with Kitchen, Barns, Stables and all necessary out buildings. If desired, an adjoining tract of 100 acres of land, a part of which is cleared, balance well wooded, will be sold along with this place.

The whole, or any part of the above named Real Estate will be sold at a bargain, if applied for early.

To approved purchasers terms will be made easy.

THOS. W. BATY,
Attorney in fact for Barnhill & Perkins.

Conwayboro', S. C., Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-tf*.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS in this town can be bought low, by application to

Conwayboro', S. C. Dec. 1. BUCK & BEATY.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAVING DETERMINED TO GO SOUTH, offers for sale his *PLANTATION* and *LANDS*, in New Hanover County, 13 miles below Wilmington, consisting of 2,000 acres, more or less, fronting on the Cape Fear River upwards of two miles, running thence to the Sea, including Sound and Banks. There are two tasks of Tupentine Boxes cut, and Pines enough for five or six more tasks. Wood, both Oak and Pine, in abundance—quite a quantity of Mill Timber might be cut and all convenient to the water. Some two hundred acres of Marsh and Swamp Land, might be converted into a Rice Farm. The attention of persons wishing to embark in the culture of the Grape, is particularly invited.

On the premises are about 150 acres cleared land; quite a number of fruit trees; a small dwelling house and other necessary buildings, including negro houses.

To any person possessed of a sufficient force, this place offers facilities for making money rarely met with.

A further description is useless. Come and see for yourself. A bargain may be had, and no mistake.

J. G. PICKETT.

Sept. 30th, 1859. 5-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go West, will sell, on moderate terms, his PLANTATION in Columbus county, situated 36 miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, and within from half-a-mile to one-and-a-half miles from the Waccamaw Lake.

The tract contains 1,000 acres, of which 200 acres are under good fence, and in order for cultivation, and well adapted to the production of CORN, PEAS, COTTON and POTATOES. If desired, two Plantations might be made, containing 300 or 400 acres each, of good productive land, or the whole might be included in one plantation, well situated in one body.

The RANGE for Cattle and Hogs is unquestionably the best in the lower part of the State.

On the place is a NEW DWELLING, with seven comfortable rooms, Negro Houses, new Barn, and other usual outhouses. The stock would be sold with Plantation if desired.

Sept. 1st, 1859—3-6m* H. J. SMITH.

GROUND PEA LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous to change his business, offers for sale a valuable TRACT OF LAND containing four thousand acres, of which from three to four thousand acres are well adapted to the raising of Ground Peas. There are also on the tract some four hundred acres of swamp land of which about eighty are cleared and highly productive.

The improvements are of the best character. For terms, which will be made very accommodating, apply to

D. W. JORDAN,
Little River, S. C.

July 8th, 1859 45-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a TRACT OF LAND, about 30 miles from Wilmington, on the Manchester Railroad, containing about 600 acres. There are 2½ tasks of boxes, perhaps 3. Much of the Land too is good for farming purposes—is cleared easily—and gives good returns. All necessary buildings on the premises.—Terms easy. Address H. W. FOY,

May 20, 1859—38-tf Green Swamp P. O., N. C,

LOOK UP, YE DISCONSOLATE.

TO ANY WHO MAY BE AFFLICTED WITH THAT dreadful and grievous malady called CANCER, or any thing of a cancerous nature, call at my residence, twelve miles West of Society Hill, Darlington District, So. Ca., and they shall have due attention. No cure, no charge for board or services rendered. In all cases I must know how I am to get my pay, after I have done the work.

Jan. 28, 1859—22-tf J. O. HALE M. D.

FRENCH'S HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEN PLAN,

CITY OF NEW YORK.

SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY.

City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street,

(Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. There is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the Hotel.

N. B.—**Beware of Runners and Hackmen**, who say we are full. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

Aug. 12, 1859. 50-1y

CARRIAGE FACTORY.

B. R. HOOD respectfully informs the public that he is still at his old stand in Clinton, where he continues to manufacture CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS AND BUGGIES. He is prepared at all times to execute work with neatness and despatch. He superintends all his operations in person, and guarantees that his work shall be as durable, as neat, and as cheap as any other establishment in the State.

He is now constantly employed in manufacturing and applying his new patent scroll springs, without which no buggy can be complete. These springs prevent the usual unpleasant motion, and add but little to the cost of a buggy and is of incalculable benefit, as they completely prevent that strain upon the other springs which has given rise to so many breakings. All who want an easy riding buggy will give him a call.

May 28th, 1858 39-tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND,
JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st, 1859. 2-tf

NOTICE.

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore or elsewhere, if necessary. JNO. MERCER.

Dec. 22, 1859. 17-tf

Schools.

WM. H. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL,

ORANGE COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THIS SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN A MORAL, healthy, country neighborhood, one mile from Mebanaville Depot on the North Carolina Railroad.

Pupils will board in the family of the Principal. Board and tuition $100 per Session of five months. School opens 18th January, 1860.

REFERENCES:

Faculty of the University: A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C.; Wm. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.

WM. H. LYNCH, Principal.

December 22d, 1859—17-4t.

LILLINGTON ACADEMY, NEW HANOVER CO., NORTH CAROLINA.

S. W. CLEMENT, PRINCIPAL.
J. O. BOWDEN, ASSISTANT.

THE NEXT SESSION will begin on the 1st of February. The Academy will be furnished by the beginning of the term with a suitable Library and a set of Philosophical Apparatus. Attention will be given to that much neglected but highly important branch, Physical Education, and especially to exercise in Drilling.

TERMS PER SESSION:

Tuition in Primary Department,	$12 50
" " Higher Branches,	16 00
" " Languages and Higher Mathematics,	20 00
Board, including everything,	$ per month
Contingent expenses,	1 00

Deductions made at my option.

December 22d, 1859—17-3m.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION WILL open on the third Monday in January.

FACULTY:

REV. W. M. WINGATE, PRESIDENT,
PROF. W. T. WALTERS,
" W. G. SIMMONS,
" J. B. FOOTE,
" WM. ROYALL.

German will be taught as an extra study.

French will also be extra if pursued beyond the usual time allowed to it.

The Trustees feel that they have secured an able and well appointed Faculty. The College stands deservedly high for the high-toned morality and studious habits of its young men.

JAMES S. PUREFOY, *Treasurer.*

Forestville, N. C., Dec. 15, 1859. 17-tf*

THE WILSON SCHOOLS.

WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

D. S. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
AND
Mrs. M. C. RICHARDSON, } *Principals,*

Aided by six Assistant Teachers and two Assistant Pupils.

THE SEVENTH SESSION will be re-opened for the admission of Pupils on Monday, the 9th day of January, 1860.

For Circulars, apply to Mr. Richardson, or to

16-tf1 J. B. WILLIAMS, *Private Secretary.*

MAGNOLIA COLLEGE.

THE FIRST SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL will commence on the 2nd Monday in December next, and continue 20 weeks. Magnolia is a village of recent growth, and is proverbial for health. It is situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, about midway between Wilmington and Goldsboro', and contains a number of handsome and tastefully arranged residences, a large and well constructed Church, (M. E.) and three good stores. As evidence of the liberality, enterprise, and intelligence of the citizens, they have erected a College building at a cost of six or seven thousand dollars. This building is located at a sufficient distance from the railroad and depot, to be out of reach of the noise and excitement produced by the passing of the trains. The Male and Female departments will be conducted separately, in different apartments, conveniently fitted up for that purpose in the College. The studies pursued in both departments will be such as are best calculated to develope the minds of the pupils; and the instruction in all cases, will be thorough. Particular attention will be paid to the moral training of pupils. In the Male department, students will be prepared to enter the Freshman class at the University. The course of instruction pursued in the Female department will embrace all the branches, both solid and ornamental, usually taught in the best Female Seminaries.

Rates in Male Department, ... $ 8, 12, 16 and $20.
" " Female " ..... 8, 12 and $16.

Extra in the Female Department, Modern and Ancient Languages, each ..... 5.
Music on the Piano, with use of Instrument, 20.
Painting at the usual rates.

Board in the best families, including everything, $8 per month.

P. C. SHAW, Principal of Male Department.
REBECCA SHAW, " " Female "

Duplin county, Nov. 21st, 1859 15-tf

Jefferson Academy, Duplin County, N. C.

WM. L. MILLER, M. A., PRINCIPAL.

THE OBJECT of this School is to prepare young men for the University or any College, or for the active duties of life.

Terms per session of five months.

Tuition in English Branches,	$15 00
" " Classics and Mathematics,	20 00
" " Advanced Classics and Mathematics,	25 00

Board eight dollars per month.

REFERENCES.—Rev. Lewis W. Green, DD., Danville, Ky.; Rev. J. B. Wilson, DD., Augusta, Ga.; Prof. C. S. Venable, Columbia, S. C.; Dr. A. A. Rice, Memphis, Tenn.; Hon. Jas. F. Dowdell, Chambers County, Ala.; Hons. T. Powell & D. A. Wilson, Lynchburg, Va.; Profs. Winston & Strange, Richmond, Va.; Profs. Martin & Holladay, Hampden Sidney, Va.; Rev. Jno. B. Shearer, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Rev. Elias Harrison, DD., Alexandria, Va.; Rev. T. V. Morse, DD., Richmond, Va.; and Caleb S. Hallowell, High School, Alexandria, Va.

For further information address the Principal, Branch's Store, Duplin Co., N. C.

Dec. 1st, 1859. 14-6t*w

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C. MILITARY ACADEMY.

THIS ACADEMY IS CONDUCTED ON THE plan of the Virginia and South Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the Superintendent, Col. C. C. Tew, Hillsborough, N. C.

Jan. 27th 1858. 23-12m*

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

SNUFF AND TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,

16, & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York,)

Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigres,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Nachitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen,

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast,
Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

TOBACCO.

SMOKING.	FINE CUT CHEWING.	SMOKING.
No. 1,	P. A. L., or plain,	St. Jago,
No. 2,	Cavendish, or sweet,	Spanish,
Nos. 1 & 2 mix'd,	Sweet Scented Oronoco,	Canister.
Kitefoot,	Tin Foil Cavendish,	Pure Turkish.

A Circular of Prices will be sent on application.

N. B.—Note the new article of *Fresh* Scotch Snuff, which will be found a superior article for dipping purposes.

18-3m

THE

CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE

OF A

VICTIM?

Designed for the benefit, and as a warning and a caution to those who suffer from nervous debility, indigestion, lowness of spirits, want of sleep, premature decay, &c.; as a consequence of youthful imprudence, or the baneful habit of self-abuse. At the same time pointing out the *certain means of self-cure.*

By one who has suffered from the above cause, and from misplaced confidence in medical humbug and quackery.—Single copies sent (post-free) on the receipt of a stamped envelope, bearing the address of the applicant.

Address, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq.,
Bedford, Kings County, N. Y.

Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-3m

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having accepted the agency for the sale of E. WHITMAN & CO.'S (Baltimore) celebrated AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS AND HORSE POWERS, are prepared to furnish the same at *Baltimore prices* at shortest notice.

Circulars containing list of articles with prices furnished by ELLIS & MITCHELL.

Wilmington, N. C., October 21, 1859. 8-1y

WILMINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,)

Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,

BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished; new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural, will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill Work generally.

All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respectfully solicited.

Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.

November 11th, 1859—11-1y.

JOS. HARKER,

No. 31 East Lombard Street, Baltimore,

DEALER IN

OLD LOCOMOTIVES,

STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, BOILERS,

AND OTHER MACHINERY IN GENERAL.

Copper Brass, Lead, Iron, and other Metals, HIDES AND PAPER STOCK, &c. &c.

Dec. 15th, 1859. 16-1y

SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTORY.

EVERY VARIETY OF SADDLES, Harness, Bridles, Whips and Trunks, Harness, Band, String and Sole-Leather, Calf-Skin, Lining, &c.; all kinds of Oil, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c. Infallible Condition Powders for diseased Horses and Cattle; every description of Bitts, Spurs, Coach Trimmings, &c., &c. The largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale or retail, at the low est New York prices.

☞ Harness and Saddles manufactured to order, and repaired. JAMES WILSON,

Jan. 5—19-1y No. 5 Market-st., near the wharf.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES!

SAPONIFIER,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.

With which every family, with their ordinary kitchen greese, can make all their Soap with little or no trouble—*Hard, Soft or Fancy.*

It will make hard water soft, clean Paint, remove Grease, &c., to perfection.

Abundant testimony in favor of the Saponifier, with *full* and *valuable* receipts for making different kinds of Soap, sent free, by addressing

OFFICE OF THE COMPANY,
No. 396 Penn Street, Pittsburg, Pa., or
LEWIS JAMES & CO., Ag

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, JAN. 12, 1860.

The Speakership.

We see that some newspapers and newspaper correspondents speak quite confidently of the prospects of an organization of the U. S. House of Representatives within the present week. The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says, "It is now very clear that the opponents of the Republicans will unite and organize the House this week. A conference, after the plan of Mr. Winslow, of N. C., between committees of the three parties composing the majority opposed to Mr. Sherman will effect the proposed union. Should it be found that a plurality vote can be obtained for a Democratic candidate, that rule may be adopted."

The Washington *States and Union* of Saturday afternoon also speaks of the prospect of a conservative or anti-Republican organization as being stronger than at any former time during the session. This confidence seems to have been inspired by the large vote (89) given on the first trial of Mr. A. J. Hamilton, of Texas. It was thought that this evidenced that a successful effort might be made to unite the somewhat discordant elements of the opposition to Sherman. We confess that we have our doubts. At any rate, we are not sanguine; nor, if an organization was effected, would we look for immediate legislation for any beneficial purpose. The Republican leaders, silent now while the organization is pending, will become blabant when that question is disposed of, no matter how, and "opposition" looking at the contest of November next, will do all it can to embarrass the Administration and clog the wheels of government in order that the direction of its machinery may be committed to other hands than those by whom its executive operations are now controlled.

We see that Tom Corwin, the Ohio "Wagon Boy," whilom Senator and subsequently Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Fillmore, is spoken of for the Speakership, he being now a member of the House. Mr. Corwin is a very genial, social sort of person, and popular but politically possessed of two principles only—hatred of Democracy and love of Tom Corwin.

P. S. It will be seen that the telegraphic despatch received since the above remarks were penned confirms our fears. We see no immediate hope for an organization.

☞ Does it not strike every body who reads the paragraphs in the papers announcing the doings of abolition emissaries in N. C., that nearly all of these have been operating in the district represented by Mr. Gilmer, and that they have been doing so for a long while—that in fact it required the pressure of public opinion outside of the district to cause the arrest of Daniel Worth, G. W. Vestal, or old Turner, while packages of Helper's Book go by express to Jesse Pope of High Point, Guilford Co., N. C. These things are *so*, and no reckless abuser of Democracy can say that they are *not* so, or call the statement of facts slander against Mr. Gilmer.

☞ There is an old story of a man, who, when about to die, called his sons together and told them that he left them a treasure buried somewhere in his orchard, not more than a foot or two from the surface. He was too feeble to either show them the place or describe it to them, but if they sought they would find it.

The man died, and his sons, anxious for the treasure, went diligently to work, and dug over every spot of the ground thoroughly, but without finding the treasure.—However, the ground being thoroughly prepared, they planted it, and the abundant crops which rewarded their labor, let them into the meaning of the old man's words.

Now, we think that the agitation for non-intercourse with the North may result in a manner somewhat similar. Its benefits may not be realized as anticipated, and yet still *be* realized. If the spirit aroused should lead to even one year's extra economy—to even one year's return to something like former times, it would produce a kind of independence, personally, that would be even more pleasant than that independence of the North so much talked of. To the man harrassed by debts, puzzled to make both ends meet, knowing not how to raise the funds to pay heavy store bills, it can make little difference whether the goods were or were not imported directly. A year or two of homespuns and domestics—of avoidance of Northern and European, *and all other* unnecessaries, would result in a greater feeling of independence than could be procured by any number of conventions and pronunciamentoes.

Besides, the effort, made, perhaps, to punish the North, would result in building up the South. The money saved would form that disposable capital so necessary for manufacturing success, and so essential to commercial enterprise. Will the effort be made?

Why Don't He?

We see that some bitter opponents of the Democracy in discussing or attempting to discuss the propriety and expediency of an extra session of the Legislature of North Carolina, take occasion to indulge themselves in a sneer at Governor Ellis, who, they say, lacks the decision to call the Legislature together—is afraid of the responsibility, etc., etc.

Now these sneers come from those who would be the first to denounce the Governor if he *did* call an extra session—who would be among the first to howl over its extravagance, and the first to deprecate any action the Legislature might be disposed to take.

We think the Governor is perfectly right in awaiting some decided manifestation of public opinion before calling an extra session of the Legislature of North Carolina; for without the public feeling of the State goes with and sustains the act, no good could possibly result from it, while it would entail a heavy expense.—We do not believe that the public feeling of North Carolina *as yet* demands an extra session, nor if the Legislature was called together have things assumed that form that would lead to intelligent and definite action, and mere words are out of the question now.

Gov. Letcher on a Convention of the States.

We take the annexed extract from the first message of Gov. Letcher. After referring to the position of things between the two sections, the Governor says:—

In this deplorable condition of things, with all the evils incident to a dissolution of the Union prominently before us, the enquiry presents itself—what can be done to avert the danger? The Supreme Court cannot settle this question of construction, because it is not recognized by the parties as an arbiter. This has been but too palpably manifested in the utter repudiation of the Dred Scott decision by the Republican party.

The only mode, therefore, of remedying the evil that occurs to me, *under the Constitution*, is provided in the fifth article thereof. Summon a Convention of all the States, that a full and free conference may be had between the Representatives of the people, elected for this purpose, and thus ascertain whether the questions in controversy cannot be settled upon some basis mutually satisfactory to both sections. If such a convention shall assemble, and, after free and full consultation and comparison of opinions, the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States are irreconcilable, let them consider the question of a peaceable separation and the adjustment of all questions relating to the disposition of the common property between the two sections. If they can be reconciled let them adjust the terms and give them such sanctions as will render them effective.

I suggest, therefore, that you adopt resolutions in favor of the call of such a Convention, and appeal to the Legislatures of the several States to unite in the application proposed to be made to Congress, in pursuance of the provision of the article aforesaid. If the non-slaveholding States shall fail or refuse to unite in the application, such failure or refusal will furnish conclusive evidence of a determination on their part to keep up the agitation, and to continue their aggressions upon us. If the Convention shall meet, and the question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, it will furnish evidence equally conclusive of their determination. In either event the people of the South will clearly understand what they are to expect in the future.

Another Congress.

We are without mails, and the Congress of the United States is without a Speaker in its popular branch. In the absence of anything definite in the way of fact or interesting in the way of speculation, in regard to our own Congress, let us turn a short time to another Congress, which is to assemble in the city of Paris on Wednesday the 20th instant, and to be composed of delegates representing, not simply the five great powers, but several of the second and third-rate nationalities. Austria, Russia, Prussia, England and France, will be represented, and so will Naples, Portugal, Rome, Sardinia, Spain and Sweden. It is hardly probable that the minor states will be admitted to an equal vote with the members of the "European Pentarchy." We suppose they will be something in the position of our territorial delegates, with a voice but without a vote.

The Congress of Paris will have no such difficulty in organizing as that encountered by of our House of Representatives at Washington. By understood rule, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State within which the Conference or Congress is held, shall be *ex officio* its President, and in order to avoid difficulty from questions of precedence, that is regulated by alphabetical order; thus Austria will be called before France, her late triumphant opponent.

What may or what may not come up before the Congress remains yet to be seen. Ostensibly at least, it is called for the settlement of Italian affairs, but no one supposes that its functions will stop with that. Italy is not the only disturbed portion of the old world. Turkey is really dying. The man *is* sick, as the Emperor Nicholas said he was, and he cannot be kept alive under the present system. Austria is also sick, but she has been sick often before and has arisen stronger than ever. There are difficulties in regard to matters in the Baltic, and this we suppose has led to the summoning of Sweden. The Germanic body is restless, and the weakness, danger and inefficiency of the mere rope of sand which is assumed to hold the confederacy together, becomes more apparent every day.

How long this Congress of Paris will sit is not known. It may be for many months and it may not be. Its deliberations will be conducted with all courtesy, no doubt but the mere parade of inviting so many states to be present does not necessarily pre-suppose the exercise of any real regard for national or popular rights. It is true, there is at least such a thing as a people—such an element as public opinion, but the potentates wish to use these people—hood-wink this public opinion; they do not seek to elevate the one or enlighten the other.—While Count Walewski presides with all due urbanity, who doubts that the "Sword of Brennus" is concealed, beneath his diplomatic vestments, ready to be cast into the scale against any developement of national feeling, or enlargement of popular rights that might interfere with the ambitious plans of Louis Napoleon.—When Lord Cowley talks in polished periods of national faith, religious liberty and so forth, he means British commerce, and British preponderance, and he will risk neither for the sake of all the patriots that ever fought, bled and died or did not die. Russia will look to get the best of the bargain in the dismemberment of Turkey, Austria to get some guarantee to protect her against her own subjects, Prussia will manoeuvre to depose Austria from her precedence in the Germanic body, Sardinia will try to get as much of Italy as she can, and neither France nor Austria will consent to the establishment of a Kingdom of Upper Italy sufficiently powerful to be independent.

There will be really three *powers* present there represented by the delegates from four states, to wit: France, Russia, England and the Pope. France and Russia will represent the sword, England the purse and Rome the altar, and this last will not be the least. It stopped Louis Napoleon's career in Italy even more than Austrian Bayonets or the threats of the Germanic nations, and it presents the real difficulty in the way of the settlement of the "Italian Question." Warned by the fate of his illustrious Uncle, Louis Napoleon dreams to come into collision with a power which sways the consciences of more than half Christendom, and therefore he invokes the presence of Europe to share with him the responsibility of whatever may be done. Russia is too astute not to cast out an anchor to windward, aware that many millions of her bravest subjects look to Rome as the centre of Catholic unity. Thus it is that the representative of the feeble old Pontiff, the chief of a petty state, is really invested with a peculiar power, which the ablest and most potent of European rulers dislike to alienate; and although Alexander and Napoleon can wield the force of a million bayonets, the feeble old man of the Vatican can wield the consciences of the men who carry the bayonets.

Who shall say that the purse is no longer a power, or that the richest nation the sun has ever shone upon can cease to exert an influence! Be assured that the mysterious ruler of France has no such notion. England is one of the tangible powers.—The territory of Prussia is too much separated, her military system is too artificial—she has no natural strongholds or frontiers, and since the days of the Great Frederick she has never maintained the prestige that he gave her. Austria is in no position for any thing.

England, France, Russia and the Pope, are the centres of power, around which the others must group themselves. There may be an outside, not officially recognised power, which cannot wholly be ignored, that of the people, but no more attention will be paid to it than the necessity of the case may require.

More Big Hogs.—Mr. A. Hollingsworth writes to us from Kenansville, Duplin county, requesting us to put in our paper, that he has killed three hogs, of pretty fair size. One weighed 680, one 344 and one 300 lbs. Duplin and Sampson are some on hogs.

☞ We find the following among the acts passed by the Legislature of South Carolina, at its recent session. A similar bill had already been passed by the Legislature of North Carolina:—

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT, ENTITLED AN ACT TO CHARTER THE WILMINGTON AND MANCHESTER RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

I. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same*, That it shall be lawful for the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the consent of the Stockholders, to create preferred stock, and issue certificates therefor to an amount not exceeding three thousand shares; and to sell and dispose of the same for the purpose of liquidating so much of the debt of the said Company.

II. *Be it further enacted*, That, in order to render the said stock available for the purpose aforesaid, the said President and Directors are hereby further empowered to guaranty to the purchasers the payment of annual dividends thereon, not exceeding eight dollars per share, by pledging the income of the said Company over and above its current expenses and the interest on its unpaid debt.

Don't Fight Much.—Last week we noticed a letter from Washington City to a cotemporary, name not now recollected, which struck us a little verdant, but still natural enough. The writer was evidently surprised and scandalized that the Northern and Southern members seemed to be as "thick as thieves"—took their toddies quite sociably together, and, personally at least, had no "irrepressible conflict." One *might* think, to read the debates and newspapers, that there would be and could be no sociaal intercourse between the members from different sections. Let him stay a while at the National Capital and he will find that politicians in Congress like lawyers in court, may wrangle for the interest of their clients or their cause, but they do not feel called upon to frown upon each other on the streets or in private circles, although there is less personal cordiality now than there used to be—far less.

Gov. Letchers Message.

If the telegraph represents truly the recommendations of Gov. Letcher's Message, that in favor of a convention of all the States to arrange a cordial Union or a quiet separation is identical with that embodied in a editorial published in the *Journal* some weeks since headed "A Dissolution of the Union."

The Goldsboro Tribune.

This excellent Democratic paper appears this week in an enlarged form and a new dress. It is now among the largest and best-printed weekly papers in the State, and it is conducted by that experienced veteran of the press, Thomas Loring, Esq., who, although he has just completed his three-score years and ten, has yet, to all appearances, many years still left in which to do good service for his country and his party. We trust that the Tribune may go on flourishing and increasing.

Late.—Our usually keen friend of the *Fayetteville Carolinian* appears to have just found out that the Washington, N. C. *Dispatch* is an "opposition" paper. Under the name of independence, its proclivities have always been in opposition to the Democratic party, whether its conductors knew it or not, or whether, in fact their "independence" did not go far enough to enable them to assume their true position openly. We say this without any bitterness, for upon the whole the *Dispatch* is a very well conducted and respectable opposition sheet, and to the mere fact of opposition we have no bad feeling. It is a right men have, but we want things to be called by their proper names.

Abstract

Of the Report made to the Annual Meeting of the Wilmington Cemetery Company, held on the 9th instant, by A. A. Brown, the Secretary and Treasurer of the Company:

The burials during the year were 77, and the re-interments 10.

Of the 77 burials there were under 1 year of age,			23
Between 1 year and 5,			14
" 5 " " 10,			4
" 10 " " 20,			2
" 20 " " 30,			12
" 30 " " 40,			8
" 40 " " 50,			4
" 50 " " 60,			3
" 60 " " 70,			5
" 70 " " 80,			00
" 80 " " 90,			1
" 90 " "100,			1
			77

46 of the number were born in Wilmington; 14 in other parts of North Carolina; 2 in Virginia; 1 in South Carolina; 1 in Georgia; 2 in New York; 2 in Connecticut; 2 in Massachusetts; 1 in Wisconsin; 4 in Ireland; 1 in England; 1 unknown.

The diseases of which they died are these:

Consumption,	10	Congestion of brain,	1
Affection of heart,	2	Congestive chill,	1
Diptheria,	1	Congestive fever,	1
Burned,	1	Pneumonia,	2
Drowned,	1	Still born,	3
Disease of bowels,	6	Typhoid fever,	2
" " spine,	1	Apoplexy,	2
Thrush,	1	Croup,	1
Liver complaint,	2	In child birth,	3
Inflamation of brain	2	Cancer,	1
" " lungs,	2	Dyspepsia,	1
Abscess of lungs,	1	Old age,	3
Spasms,	4	Unknown,	13
Cholera infantum,	2		
Scarlet fever,	6		77
Bilious fever,	1		

9 died in	January,	6 died in	July,
6 " "	Febuary,	4 " "	August,
6 " "	March,	13 " "	September,
5 " "	April,	7 " "	October,
4 " "	May,	3 " "	November,
12 " "	June,	2 " "	December.

A. A. BROWN, *Sec. and Treas. Cemetery Co.*

Wilmington, Dec. 30, 1859.

Further News from California.

St. Louis, Jan. 4.—The California papers of the 12th ult., by the overland mail, contain the following additional news:

At San Francisco the rates of freight were low, and a large number of homeward bound whalers being in port seeking cargoes, prevented merchantmen from filling up with the usual rapidity. The ships Sylvia, Black Sea, Raduga and S. F. Willets were slowly taking in cargoes for Atlantic ports.

On the 12th ult., at San Francisco, the weather was fine. Business closed dull and prices heavy. The only new item is a spirited demand for coal. The two steamships, it is said, were competing for a monopoly of the market. Anthracite and West Heartly coal was selling at $15 per ton.

A large number of vessels were due from the Atlantic States and Europe, and goods will probably go still lower on their arrival.

The steamship Golden Age arrived at San Francisco on the 12th, from Panama.

The San Francisco woolen factory commenced operations on the 12th ult. Seventy-five operators were to be employed.

The candidates for U. S. Senator were Governor Weller, R. F. Washington, S. K. Judge, J. W. Denver, James A. McDougal, but none of them were considered as pre-eminently strong.

The Territorial Enterprise, of the 10th ultimo, says that the California Mining Company of Virginia, after six weeks drifting, has struck the main silver lead fifty feet below the surface. The ore discovered promises to rival in richness that from the original Comstock lead. The mining claims, in consequence, has advanced 300 per cent.

Two Russian corvettes had arrived at San Francisco from the Amoor river, with dates to the 22d of October. Mr. Collins had arrived down the Amoor, with a lot of camels, for shipment to San Francisco.

It is supposed that the Russian corvettes were to make a survey of the harbor of San Francisco, and from thence go to Cronstadt via New York.

The shipment of gold from Victoria, during the months of September, October and November, amounted to $450,000.

The value of the Sherrebuck claim, confirmed by Judge Hoffman, is $950,000.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands to November 17th, one week later, had been received at San Francisco. Thirty whalers had arrived during the week.

A fine jobbing and retail trade was going on at Honolulu, but provisions were low, barely covering cost and charges.

Industry of English Ladies.—The following extract from a recent letter of an English traveller who has had the best opportunities of observation in the first circles of the United States, may surprise some of our fine ladies, if any such there be among our readers:

"It was well if a noble emulation could be excited among our women to imitate what is worthy of imitation in the privileged classes abroad. They would then flood their country with light and happiness instead of degrading it with poor copies from English and French novels and reproducing from parvenu Paris society foreign idleness and its concomitants—gossip, flirtation and extravagance.

I can assure you that having lived all my life about in the different castles and manor houses of Great Britain, and having been accustomed to the industrious habits of Dutchesses and Countesses, I was utterly astonished at the idleness of American fine ladies! No English woman of rank (with the exception of a few parvenus) from the queen downward, would remain for one half hour unemployed or sit in a rocking chair unless seriously ill.—They almost all, with hardly an exception, copy the letters of business of their husbands, fathers or brothers; attend minutely to the wants of the poor around them, and even take part in their amusements; and sympathise with their sorrows; visit and superintend the school; work in their own gardens; see to their own household concerns; think about their visitors; look over the weekly accounts, not only of domestic expense, but often those of the farm and the estate; many penny clubs in conjuction with the working classes to help them keep themselves; and with all the occupations, by early hours, they keep up their acquaintance with the literature and politics of the day, and cultivate the accomplishments of music and drawing, and often acquire besides, some knowledge of literary pursuits.

The late Marchioness of Lansdowne was so well acquainted with the cottagers in the neighborhood that she used to visit and look at the corpses of the dead, because she found that her doing so soothed and comforted the bereaved. I have known her to shut herself up with a mad woman in her poor dwelling, who used to lock the door, and could not be induced to admit any one else. Lady Landowne's only daughter used one hundred guineas (given her by her father-in-law, Lord Suffolk, to buy a bracelet,) to build pig sties, with his permission, at her husband's little country residence. She educated her own children without assistance, teaching the boys Latin and the girls all the usual branches of education.

The late Duchess of Bedford, I accidently discovered that when on a visit to Woburn, had for thirty years of married life, risen at 6 o'clock summer and winter, lit her own fire, made some tea for the Duke and herself, and then, as he wrote his own letters of business, she copied them, and then came down to a large party of guests at 10 o'clock to dispense breakfast, without saying one word of their matutinary avocations, so that you might have been a visitor in the house without finding out that the Duke and Dutchess had transacted the business of the day—before you had perhaps had risen.

I rather mention those who are gone to their reward, than write of women still amongst us, but you may believe me, when I say that I am constantly among those who live such lives of energy and usefulness—but they so apply themselves without ostentation, or an idea that they are doing more than their simple duty.

Impious!—Disgraceful to Civilization.

Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, a minister of the Gospel, and High Priest of Know-Nothingism, thus impiously discourses with reference to the organization of the House:

"We of course will not advise Southern Opposition members what to do, believing them competent to preserve their own self-respect and to discharge a sworn duty to their country and their constituents. But were we a member of the Southern Opposition in Congress, before we would occupy the paltry and contemptible attitude of *creeping* after a party that had *spurned* us by its deliberate acts, we would see the Capitol of the nation, and all the territory North and South of it, sunk into eternal perdition. Nay, we would see all the political organizations in America as far in hell as a pigeon could fly in a thousand years, or a forge hammer could fall in twice that length of time! Sooner than thus degrade ourselves, under a pretence of battling for the homes and rights of our children, we would see them all starve to death, and then seat ourselves upon *their coffins with a Southern gentleman and play push-pin for a drink of lager beer!*"

The Washington *States*, noticing the remarks made by the old Rip of the *Whig*,—Brownlow,—says:

"Can any of our Tennessee friends inform us what are the relations between Mr. Maynard, Elder Nelson, and, the so-called (degredation of the sacred designation) Parson Brownlow? Did he not render a vehement and enthusiastic support to each of those members during their recent canvass for the seats which they occupy?

"Desperate must be that cause which can employ in its service so profane an advocate. It will strike distant readers as singularly strange that so upright a community as that of Knoxville should tolerate the pastoral presence of a person who is capable of writing a paragraph like the foregoing, which we found copied conspicuously in the Petersburg (Opposition) *Intelligencer*. Such a pulpit buffoon is deserving of universal disrespect. He is alike an enemy to God and man. Is it possible that either Mr. Maynard or Elder Nelson can countenance so sacreligious a character?

Later from California, &c.—*St. Louis, Jan.* 8.—The overland mail, with California dates to the 16th ult., has arrived. The American citizens at San Juan had held a meeting and resolved that the Island belongs to the U. S.—The Legislature of Washington had organized.

Business in San Francisco was more active. No advance in prices. The coal market was much excited.

From the Mount Vernon Record.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 15, 1859.

Mr. Editor: Almost the only gleam of sunshine visible amid the angry clouds that loom just now over our national horizon is the common patriotism of those in all sections, who are united and uniting in the holy labor of rescuing the house and grave of the immortal Pater Patria from neglect and decay, while the eloquent Everett of the North—nay, rather of the Union—for gifts such as his are the pride of the *whole* country, and a fame like his is the common and cherished property of us all—is pleading, how persuasively and how successfully almost every child in the land knows by this time; for the noble design, there are those at the South who are emulating, though they may not equal, his patriotic efforts. Among these latter, none have been more diligent, none more efficient, and certainly none more gifted than Henry W. Miller, of North Carolina.

Mr. Miller commenced his labors in this city at the solicitation of our Lady Manager, on the 11th of January, last, and has since repeated his great oration at many points in this State and Virginia, and once in the Federal Metropolis. The subject, "The Eighteenth Century," is a most comprehensive one, but it has in Mr. Miller a masterly expositor. Its accurate historical *resume*, its philosophical analysis, its manly deductions, its glowing patriotism, and its thorough eloquence, alike stamp it as one of the eclectic productions of the day—far elevated, I assure you, Mr. Editor, (for this tribute of mine to Mr. Miller is not meant as idle compliment, or as a sort of *quid pro quo* for his service,) above the literary ephemera of the times. It is needless to say that, amid all the truly great men who illustrated the annals of the last century, commissioned by Providence to work His will, Mr. Miller finds, as all the world recognizes, in George Washington his own sole parallel!

Mr. Miller's efforts, thus far, have resulted, I understand, in the addition of $4,000 to the Mount Vernon Fund, with the certain prospect of a further increase.

All honor to him for his gallant labors! All honor to all those in the land who have felt, in this matter, the workings of patriotism at their hearts, and embodied them in services such as his! Speed the day, now merely dawned, when Mt. Vernon shall stand the beautiful monument of that lofty spirit of national reverence and love, which has been moving over the otherwise turbid waters of popular sentiment.

Small-Pox and Vaccination.—The Boston Journal condenses the following facts from various authorities, directing the attention of the public to the necessity for general vaccination:

1. Infants should be vaccinated without fail, between the sixth week and the fourth month of their age.

1. Every one should be re-vaccinated, particularly those between fifteen and thirty-five years of age, who were first vaccinated in childhood. This is especially desirable during epidemics; and the rule holds good even when the disease may have been taken.

3. In general, without regard to special seasons of danger, vaccination should be practiced at least once in fourteen years, and better still, once in seven or eight years.

4. The prejudice against taking other diseases with the vaccine matter is almost entirely destitute of foundation, where care is taken by physicians to take their matter from healthy patients. Nor does the condition of the person from whom the matter is taken materially affect itst protective power.

Art Item.—Two very splendidly attired ladies recently made a condescending visit to the studio of one of the distinguished landscape artists in New York, and asked the privilege of looking at his pictures. The artist was but too happy to comply with their request, and placed before them a brilliant sunset which he had just finished. His visitors were lavish of those charming epithets which ladies bestow so liberally upon the objects of their admiration. "O! isn't it lovely? How sweet! How natural!" &c. And then, after gazing at the glowing canvas for a few minutes in wrapt silence, the lady who had been loudest in expressing her admiration, said, with a *naivete* which must have penetrated to the very core of the painter's heart, "Pray, Mr. G——, is it a moonlight!" The artist meekly replied that it was intended for a "sunset." "O, indeed!" replied the lady. "Pray, Mr. G——, which do you think the most difficult to do, pictures in oils or in worsteds!" "Really," replied the astonished painter, "I am unable to say, for I have never done anything in worsted."—"Ah!" said the lady, "I find it so difficult in working little dogs to put in the eyes." But these, of course, were exceptional ladies.

Further Foreign Items by the Arabia.

The steamer Vigo was bound to Philadelphia, but put in at New York short of coals.

Gen. Comonfort, of Mexico, comes passenger by the Arabia.

The papers by the Arabia contain a few additional items of interest.

Count Arigdor, the representative of the republic of San Marino, at Paris, presented a memorandum to Count Walewski, addressed to the future Congress, protesting against the encroachment of Piedmont.

The nomination of the Marquis D'Auvergne as the second French plenipotentiary in the European Congress, gave great satisfaction to the friends of Italy.

A Paris dispatch of the 23d says the French Government had, by telegraph, informed the powers concerned that the opening of the Congress would not take place before January 19th.

The Marquis Antonini and Chevalier Canofari had been appointed first and second plenipotentiaries from Naples.

The London Herald, the organ of the conservative party, has announced a complete and comprehensive reform bill, to appear in the Constitutional Press and Magazine; and that in the event of the postponement of the ministerial reform bill or its proving unacceptable to the constitutional party, the bill is to be published and will be immediately brought before the House of Commons.

Lord Palmerston has been making speeches highly eulogistic of the volunteer movement.

The steamer Great Baitain was spoken Dec. 11th, all well, which strengthens the conviction that the report of her having foundered is a base hoax.

The wife of J. H. Gurney, a member of Parliament, has eloped with one of her domestics. The lady possessed half a million sterling in her own right.

The Belgian government has agreed to forward mails for Canada and the United States by the Canadian steamers as well as by the Cunard boats. It is supposed that the German postal league will adopt a similar arrangement.

Later from Buenos Ayres.—*New York, Jan.* 9.—Advices from Buenos Ayres via Valparaiso, state that Buenos Ayres has concluded a treaty with President Urquiza, by which she becomes a member of the Argentine confederation, which assumes all her debts. A general amnesty had been declared.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Will the North Recede?

This is the issue really before the country, under the guise of the "slavery question." Whatever we may say about union or disunion, whatever meetings may be held North or South for this or the other, the whole matter in agitation resolves itself into the question, "Will the North recede?" The question implies the fact that the North as a body politic has gone too far, and that to go farther must imperil the peace of the States, if not the integrity of their political union.

We assert, without the possibility of authentic contradiction, that the South, in this whole slavery agitation, is not and never was aggressive. In all its earnest efforts to maintain political equality with the North it has acted from motives of self-defense. From the very formation of the confederacy, its positive and recognized rights under the constitution have been more or less menaced and assailed, and it has consequently been compelled to exercise incessant vigilance for its own protection. It was not until of late, however, that it has been overshadowed by the imposing character and purpose of a great political party, essentially sectional in its sphere and operations, having no one element of union or harmony with the South, but, on the contrary, animated exclusively by avowed hostility to Southern institutions. Surely this matter can have been but very superficially viewed by any, who do not see that the uplifted and menacing hand is with the North. The entire spirit of disunion is there. It originates there. It goes out from the North. It asserts its purpose to elect Senators and Representatives in Congress, and does it, who are governed in the main by sectional hostility to the South.—It further asserts its purpose to elect, if possible, a President of the United States, who shall be influenced by the same spirit. A President of the *United* States! A man who cannot expect to obtain a single electoral vote from a Southern State, and can be recognized scarcely by a handful of votes for an electoral ticket, if one should be presented in any Southern State! Can such a man be President of the *United States?* It may be retorted that a candidate pledged to maintain the rights of the South cannot obtain a single electoral vote in the Northern States. Possibly. But we know that an immense popular vote will be cast for such a candidate in the Northern States, and that too as an expression of respect for vested rights and fealty to the constitution and the Union. While on the other hand, no Southern man can cast a vote for a republican candidate but in violation of the fealty he owes to the constitution and the Union.

Any good and true citizen of the North, who will look this matter squarely in front, cannot fail to see that the aggressive movement is northern, while that of the South is defensive. Even the extreme resort—disunion—of which the South speaks, is not a menace—it is not aggressive. On the contrary it is self-protective. It is that of a peaceable man, driven to extremity and unwilling to provoke or enter upon a quarrel, withdrawing from the ground. While the menace of disunion as it comes from a faction of the North is aggressive. The attitude assumed is characterized by a disposition to thrust the South out of the Union, not to take the initiative and retire by its own act. Republicanism might declare disunion and avow its purpose to establish a free northern republic. But it dare not do this. Such a motion now would be fatal to its pretensions. Therefore it pursues the aggressive policy, and if animated by the spirit of disunion, would bring about such a calamity by an aggressive policy that shall leave the South no alternative.

With these views of the actual state of the issue before the country, it is manifest to us that the great question is, "Will the North recede?" The large, generous and enthusiastic union meetings which have been held in the principal cities of the Northern States are appreciated in the South at their true value. We believe that the masses there present were actuated by respect for Southern rights, and are disposed to maintain them at the ballot-box. But it is the ballot-box alone that can solve the great question with which the South is so nearly concerned. Admit the probability that the Northern States will give their electoral vote for a republican President. Suppose such a man as Seward, Hale or any one with similar antecedents elected by this Northern vote President, none can affirm, with a decent respect for Southern sentiment and Southern institutions, that he would be President of the United States. He would not receive a Southern electoral vote. He would command not one emotion of confidence and respect in all the South. His position would be avowedly antagonistic to the dignity, honor and rights of the South, and by that act the politico-moral disunion of North and South would be consummated.

In the present House of Representatives the positive and bitter hostility of the North to the South is fully developed. The representatives of the latter are standing simply upon their rights. Those of the former embody an aggressive spirit thoroughly avowed in the "Helper" infamy, to which they tacitly adhere. To succeed in the election of an endorser of that vile publication is to achieve a triumph on the sentiments of that book as the basis of future action. Now the question is, if this Northern membership were at this day to be returned to their constituency would they be again sent to Washington? They believe so, or they would not act as they do. And to accomplish the success they propose to themselves, with the Helper doctrine before them, would be to confirm their constitutency in the worst principles of hostility to the South ever thrust before the public.

None can look upon this important subject, none regard the serious juncture in our political relations with deeper concern than we do. Yet it is impossible to resist the growing apprehension that while the question of union or disunion is with the North, there is a fell design to press the issue to extremity in that section of our country. If under a wholesome reaction, and the wise and patriotic instincts of an intelligent press, the mind of the North can be disbursed upon this subject; if the aggressive spirit so dangerously dear to the demagogue can be counteracted by the true friends of the Union, and if the people of the North can be induced to fall back upon that sound conservative principle which will consult its best interests and welfare best by letting the South alone, then will peace be restored to the nation, and the perpetuity of the Union be assured.

From Washington.—*Washington, Jan.* 8.—The Republicans to-day are much alarmed, fearing the concentration of all other parties on Mr Hamilton, of Texas, for Speaker to-morrow. The Republicans having heretofore tested their full strength on Mr. Sherman, have given up all hope of the adoption of the plurality rule, and are actively canvassing to-day for the selection of some anti-Helper candidate, with the view of drawing to them enough to elect a Speaker. On the other side, the Democrats are more sanguine than ever of their ability to elect Mr. Hamilton, or some other conservative early this week.

Ex-Congressman Hughes has been tendered the vavant Judgeship in the Court of Claims, and will probably accept.

The bill which has been recently introduced by Senator Lane provides for the settlement of the Oregon and Washingtn war debt of 1855 and 1856, according to the recommendation of the military commission who have examined the claims.

Senator Toombs will withhold the introduction of his carefully prepared Bankrupt Bill in consequence of the threatening condition of the political and social relations of the country.

Cold Weather In England.—On the 14th ult.; so intense was the cold in London that ice fully two inches in thickness was carted from the ponds in the suburban districts; and towards evening, when the tide receded from high water mark, a coating of ice was left on the banks of the Thames. The ornamental waters in the various parks were so much frozen that skating was soon anticipated. The London News of the 17th says that thousands of skaters and sliders were on the ice the day before.

Daniel Webster on Abolitionism.—Daniel Webster, in the United States Senate, spoke as follows:

"Now, sir, this prejudice has been produced by the incessant attrition of Abolition doctrines, by Abolition presses and Abolition lecturers upon the common mind. No drum head in the longest day's march was ever more incessantly beaten than the feellings of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten every month, every day and every hour, by the din and roll and rub-a-dub of the Abolition lecturers, and that it is which created these prejudices."

Pennsylvania.—The message of the Governor of Pennsylvania shows that the resources of the treasury during the year were $4,718,377 90, and the expenditures $3,879,054 81, leaving a balance on hand of $839,323 09. During the year $849,282 60 of the public debt was redeemed, and the total of the funded and unfunded debt now is $38,638,961 07.

There are in the State 11,485 public schools, 14,071 teachers and 634,651 pupils. Including Philadelphia, the cost of tuition was $2,047,661 92; of building expenses $531,413 81, and the whole expense of the system for the year $2,579,075 77. The rate of school tax was decreased, although the year was one of encouraging activity for the system in all its departments. Since the passage of the school law of 1854 the number of pupils has increased nearly one-seventh, and of teachers nearly one-thirteenth.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Later from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARABIA.

New York, Jan. 9th, 1860.

The steamship Arabia arrived at this port yesterday with Liverpool dates to the 24th ult.

Her news is unimportant.

The Spaniards had again repulsed the Moors.

There is vague but unconfirmed rumors of an outbreak in Hungary.

Richmond, Va., Jan. 9th, 1860.

The Message of Governor Letcher sent in to the Legislature on Saturday, recommends the calling of a Convention of all the States to settle on some mutually satisfactory business (query, *basis*?) or if such settlement be found impracticable and differences irreconcilable, let the question of peaceable separation be considered.

The Governor also suggests that a commission of the most experienced Statesmen be appointed to visit the legislatures of the States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave act, to insist, in the name of Virginia upon their unconditional repeal.

Congress.

Washington City, Jan. 10th, 1860.

Senate.—Senator Seward appeared in his seat yesterday. Senator Iverson made a speech against squatter sovereignty.

House.—Three unsuccessful ballots were had. The Democrats were much disappointed at being unable to concentrate the Americans and anti-Lecomptonites on Mr. Hamilton, of Texas. All at sea again. Election believed to be as far off as ever.

Awful Accident.—Two Hundred Persons Killed.—A Large Number Wounded.

Boston, Mass., Jan. 11th, 1860.

The Pemberton Mills, at Lawrence, Mass., fell suddenly last evening, at 5 o'clock. Seven hundred hands, male and female, were at work within the walls at the time. The ruins took fire immediately. It is estimated that two hundred of the employees perished and some fifty or sixty wounded. The dead bodies are being taken out by cart loads. The flames are threatening other mills. The scene beggars descripton.

New York Markets.

New York, January 11th, 1860.

[*At the close yesterday.*]

Cotton quiet; holders refuse to yield to a decline.—Flour was dull at $5 45 a $5 75 for Southern. Wheat was declining. Corn firm; yellow 84 a 87 cts. Spirits Turpentine dull, but quotations of the previous day were unchanged. Rice steady.

Caught.—The man advertised in our last, who hired a horse and buggy from Mr. Wm. C. Troy of this town, and made off with them, was pursued by Mr. Troy during several days of last week and finally overtaken in Wayne county, where Mr. Troy recovered his property. The fellow had offered several times to sell the horse and buggy. A warrant has been issued for the offender, who said his name was Reuben G. Williams.—*Fay. Obs., 9th inst.*

Extraordinary Case of Piracy.

The purser of the African steamer Ethiope reports from Teneriffe that on the 24th November, at 9 P. M., a boat containing Capt. George Walker and four men of the American schooner William, was left off that port by the French barque Rose Marguerite. Capt. Walker, with his boat's crew shortly afterwards landed and the following statement before the Captain-General of the Island and the British and American Consuls, which has been corroborated by his men: He left Savannah on the 24th of October, in the United States schooner William, with a crew of thirteen men and two passengers, females, bound to Smyrna. He had also on board 27,000 dollars in cash, and some bales of silk.—Four days after leaving he experienced bad weather from N. E., which compelled him to steer S. S. E. for forty hours, as far as lat. 20 10 N. On the 21st November the schooner was in lat. 30 16 N., long. 20 W., when he spoke the

Correspondence.

LILLINGTON, New Hanover Co., Jan. 4th, 1860.

DR. S. S. SATCHWELL—*Dear Sir:*

A number of your friends held a public meeting here on yesterday. It was called on account of your intended removal from the place. Mr. Samuel H. Bell acted as Chairman, and W. H. Walker, as Secretary. A Committee was appointed to express to you the deep regrets of the community at your intended removal, and to offer you a public dinner at some early day, in testimony of the high personal and professional regard entertained for you. The undersigned were appointed said Committee. We assure you the offering is no empty compliment, but an evidence of sincere respect and esteem. We hope you will accept it. Your removal will be felt as a serious loss to this neighborhood. We had hoped that your large and lucrative practice, and the attachments of your numerous friends, would keep you here. Since you came amongst us your career has been useful and successful, but not more so than it has been honorable and gentlemanly. Please to let us hear from you at your convenience.

Very truly, yours, &c.,
W. T. NEWELL,
JOHN JONES,
W. H. WALKER, } *Committee.*

LILLINGTON, N. C., January 4th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of to-day duly reached me. It is gratifying to my heart to say, most unaffectedly, that I was made happy by a sentiment so spontaneous and hearty. You and those you represent have been for years my neighbors, and are well acquainted with my private and professional life. This generous appreciation, therefore, of my personal and professional character, by those who know me best, awakens in me no ordinary emotions of satisfaction and gratitude.

I came here, as you know, a stranger, poor and obscure. Having my whole way to make in life, I have wrought steadily and not unsuccessfully. While I have labored with diligence to build up my own business and reputation, you will bear me out in saying that I have taken a deep interest in all that pertained to the welfare and social advancement of this community. Though I can but regret that I have not been of more service, it will remain for me to cherish the consolation that I have never sought popular favor at the sacrifice of principle. Adhering as I have to the suggestions of virtue and honor, you are correct in expressing that I have used no means that were not honest, straightforward and just.

My engagements are such, gentlemen, that I am constrained with reluctance, but most respectfully to decline the public dinner so kindly tendered. At the same time, I return my thanks as heartily as if I were doing it at a festive board. I shall carry with me into every position, gratitude for the sustaining patronage I have received, and a delightful remembrance of our former associations.

Endowed, as I am by nature, with an ardent and impulsive temperament, it would be folly in me to claim entire exemption from error; the conflicts of life have not at all times enabled me to be as serene as if I had been differently constituted. If I have had any—even the slightest—difference with any man in this whole section, it is on my part, buried and forgotten; I have no unkindness towards any human being.

My removal to another neighborhood does not contemplate an abandonment of my profession, but a mere respite from its more active duties. Arduous professional labors have impaired the force of my physical energies. With a view to improve my health, and to increase my stock of medical knowledge, I propose to make a visit to Europe during the year. Should it please a merciful Providence to spare my life, I design on my return to again buckle on the harness of active professional labor.

With my kindest regards to you personally, I am very truly Yours, &c.,
S. S. SATCHWELL.

TO MESSRS. WILLIAM T. NEWELL, JOHN JONES, W. H. WALKER, Committee.

Supreme Court.

Since our last report the following opinions have been rendered:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Nixon v. Bagley, from Perquimans, affirming the judgment. In Murphy v. Jackson, in equity, from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs. In White v. Smith, from Bladen, affirming the judment. In Doe ex dem McKay v. Grover, from Robeson, affirming the judgement.

By BATTLE, J. In Overton v. Sawyer, from Camden, affirming the judgment. In Powell v. Inman, from Columbus; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In State v. Long, from Columbus, declaring that there is no error. In State v. Long, from Columbus, affirming the judgment. In Harrell v. Davenport, in equity, from Washington, directing a decree.

By MANLY, J. In Wooley v. Robinson, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Lucas v. Nichols, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. In Doe ex dem Clegg v. Fields, from Moore, affirming the judgment. In Little v. Buie, in equity, from Robeson; bill dismissed with costs, without prejudice.—*Ral. Register.*

VALUABLE WARSAW PROPERTY FOR SALE.

AS I HAVE CHANGED MY BUSINESS, I offer for sale the HOUSE AND LOT where I now live.

Also seven acres of improved LAND, suitable to go with the above premises.

The Buildings are all new, and front on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road. There is an excellent Garden and requisite fixtures.

There is two schools in the village—Male and Female.—The place is considered one of the most healthy in the State.

The furniture will be sold with the House, if desired.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable residence would do well to call as early as possible, as I am determined to sell.

Terms will be made easy. N.* FREDERICK.

Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., Jan. 12, 1860—20-3m.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use linen or cotton thread, or silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a *straight* needle; *curved* ones are liable to break.
8. The needles should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather,
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily.
16. It should have a wheel feed, together with the *perpendicular pressure feed;* none other are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should *not* be liable to get out of order.
18. It should *not* be liable to break the thread nor skip stitches.
19. It should have *no* BELTING. Belt Machines are a great trouble. They are rapidly going out of use on plantations. Manufacturers of heavy fabrics will not use them.
20. It should *not* be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should *not* form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN STITCH machines.

The requisites above mentioned belong exclusively to Singer's Great "Standard Sewing Machines."

The people are beginning to understand and discriminate when they examine Sewing Machines. The result is, we invariably sell one where persons determine to buy the *best* regardless of price. Read the following from the pen of Mr. Shaw, of Lillington Hall, in this county.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 19.

O. S. BALDWIN, Agt. I. M. Singer & Co.,

The "Standard Machine" I purchased of you and put up myself, at my plantation, performs perfectly satisfactory. I have learned its use fully from the printed directions, and have sewed up a large quantity of Negro Clothing and other goods. The work is strong, and *can't be rigged*, and the Machine *never gets out of order*. I find it one of the most useful articles yet introduced on my plantation and in my family. Yours, &c., DANIEL SHAW.

New assortment just landed per Schooners, selling at Manufacturers' prices, by

O. S. BALDWIN, Agent,
38 Market Street,
Jan. 3d, 1860 Wilmington, N. C.

BOOKS—BOOKS.

BY ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS, at Kelley's New Book Store:

Page's Theory and Practice of Teaching;
Young's Night Thoughts, half Cap and Sheep;
Dr. Bull's Hint to Mothers;
Shakspeare's Tales by Charles Lamb:
Scenes and Legends of Scotland by Hugh Miller;
The Ministering Children;
Pope's Poems in blue and gold;
Ten Nights in a Bar Room, by T. S. Arthur;
Tennysyson's Poems in blue and gold;
Presbyterian Almanac for 1860;
The True Women, by Dr. Peck;
Shakspeare's Works in antique and sheep binding;
Byron's " " " " " "
Burn's " " " " " "
Meta Gray, or how to make Home Happy;
Cavalry Tactics.

Jan. 9.

CRACKERS—CRACKERS.

25 BARRELS SUGAR;
15 half do. do. In store and for sale by
Jan. 10th. T. H. McKOY & CO.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S
CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicince is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should no be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpatation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by all the Druggists in Wilmington: Haviland, Stevenson & Co., Charleston; Santos, Walker & Co., Norfolk, wholesale Agents.

May .21 1859. 211 & 37-eow 1y

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING established a *resident buyer* in the city of New York, and extended to him facilities for procuring "bargains as they occur," we feel that we have placed ourselves far in advance of our competitors, in our offering of cheap, handsome Goods, and late novelties. We receive weekly additions to our magnificent stock.

Sept. 29.—21 tf HEDRICK & RYAN.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

AS COMPLETE AN ASSORTMENT AS CAN BE found in any city, and as cheap for cash, is now offered to the inspection of the public, at No. 10, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C. Purchasing from first hands at the factories for cash, and selling for cash or its equivalent, the Subscriber is enabled to offer greater inducements to the citizens of Wilmington and of the State generally, to buy at home, than has ever before been offered. Goods for the interior will be carefully packed and promptly forwarded. The Subscriber is particularly desirous that persons from the interior of the State who have been in the habit of purchasing abroad, would give his establishment a trial. The following are some of the articles to be found in his Furniture Ware Rooms:

Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Lounges, Easy Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres or Whatnots, Ottomans, Foot-Stools, Centre, Sofa and Card Tables, Chairs, Mantle and Pier Glasses, Secretaries, Book Cases, Tea, Breakfast and Dining Tables, Sideboards, Cane, Woodseat and Cushioned Chairs, in great variety; Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Toilet Tables, Wardrobes, Fancy Cottage Setts, Mattrasses, Beds, Pillows, Boalsters, &c. A large stock of Looking Glasses, Office Furniture, Children's Chairs, Cradles, Cribs, Trundle Bedsteads, Toy Bureaus, &c. O. L. FILLYAW.

March 2d, 1859 150&27-1y

WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

FIRST ROUND.

January 14, 15, Whiteville,.....Liberty Chapel.
" 21, 22, Topsail,.....Meadow Bridge.
" 28, 29, Duplin,.....Providence.
February 4, 5, Wilmington,.....Fifth Street.
" 11, 12, Elizabeth,.....Bladen Springs
" 18, 19, Onslow,.....Haw Branch.
" 25, 26, Sampson,.....McGee's.
March 3, 4, Smithville,.....Zoar.
" 10, 11, Bladen,.....Johnson's Chapel.

The following gentlemen are the District Stewards: Messrs. Stephen D. Wallace, John C. Blocker, Duncan Cromartie, D. S. Saunders, J. C. Millis, Fletcher H. Bell, Jonathan W. Thompson, James Smith, Wm. J. Parker, Wm. H. Walker and Thos. J. Forlaw.

They are respectfully invited to meet at the office of the Rev. Jno. S. Long (basement of Front street Church,) in Wilmington, on Monday the 6th of February, 1860, at eleven o'clock, A. M. A special matter of business will claim their attention. CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Holloway's Pills are the great antagonists of Dyspepsia the ruling and raging disorder of this continent. This dire contagion is rooted out and vanquished by a course of this powerful anti-bilious remedy. Vertigo and all consequents of this complaint vanish under their influence.—Sold at the manufactory, No. 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c., and $1 per box.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
"DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS"

Could the many thousands who now suffer from diseases, for which this preparation is a certain specific, listen to the grateful testimony of those who have used it and been cured, they would

NO LONGER DOUBT

in regard to its efficacy, or hesitate in appropriating to themselves the benefits which this medicine can bestow. Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Scrofula, Tumors, Ulcers, Biles, enlargement and pain of the bones and joints, Rheumatism in all its forms, and diseases arising from an injudicious use of mercury, are speedily cured by its use. It is perfectly safe to take, and pleasant to the taste.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 10, Fulton street, New York.

For sale also by W. H. LIPPITT, Wilmington, N. C.

January 11th, 1860. 20-1w

50 CENT AMBROTYPES at the fine Reception Rooms of T. E. HANBURY, by a new and splendid combination light, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar. Rooms in the Telegraph Building, opposite Kahnweiler & Bros'., and next to Dawson & McPeake's.

Dec. 2, 1859. 75-9t—16-tf

HATHAWAY & CO.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

OFFER FOR SALE

4,250 sacks Ground Alum, Marshall's fine factory filled and Jeffrey's & Darcy's Salt.
400 bags Rio, Laguayra, Cape and Java Coffee.
150 barrels Clarified and Refined Sugars.
25 hhds. fair to choice Muscovado Sugar.
75 do. prime retailing Cuba Molasses.
100 casks prime new crop Rice.
45 hhds. *strictly choice* Western Bacon Sides and Shoulders.
100 barrels extra New River Mullets.
200 boxes Soap and Candles.
100 barrels Portland, New Orleans and refined Syrup.
100 do. Cincinnati, N. Y. City Mess and Prime Pork.
450 kegs Nails, of a good brand.

Also, Lard in barrels, tierces and kegs; Matches; Mustard, Yeast Powders, Tea, Hay, Gunny Bags, Gunny Bagging, Rope, &c., &c. Wholesale buyers visiting the city will find it to their interest to call upon us. 16-tf

SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.
COMPOSED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS.
NEVER DEBILITATES.

PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
PURIFIES THE BLOOD.
CURES LIVER COMPLAINTS.
CURES SICK HEADACHE.
CURES BILLIOUS ATTACKS.
CURES FEMALE COMPLAINTS.
CURES CHOLIC.
CURES FLATULENCY.

See advertisement in another column.

November 25. 13-2m

$20 REWARD!

LOOK OUT FOR THE RUNAWAY!

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 29th of December last, my Negro Boy Albert, who is almost white, slightly freckled on the face, is about fifteen years of age, five feet high, with hair nearly straight. Said boy had on when he left, a slick glazed Cap, about half worn; a Black Cassimere Sack Coat, and Pantaloons of a red color and somewhat too large for him—the buttons on the pants showing through in front when buttoned; he had on no suspenders when he left.

It is possible that the boy will try to pass himself off as a white boy or free negro. He has a down look when spoken to. Conductors on the various railroads will please look out for him and see that he does not get on the trains. Said boy was raised in Wilmington, N. C., and is probably making his way back again.

I will give the above reward of $20 for his apprehension and confinement in jail, or if delivered to me.

S. W. KITTRELL.

Henderson, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1860. 104-1t—20-3w*

$25 REWARD.

ILL BE GIVEN for the apprehension and jailing of my man JEREMIAH. He is a dark mulatto, about 23 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, well built, has a stoppage in his speech. He left my premises about 30 miles from here on the Wilmington and Georgetown, S. C. Road, on the 20th inst., any may be lurking near Leesburg, or Washington Station, in New Hanover Co., where he formerly belonged. MATHIAS HEWETT, or
D. PIGOTT.

Dec. 31, 1859. 99-1w—19-2t

RAISINS.

PRIME NEW CROP RAISINS, in half boxes. For sale by L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 11, 1860. S. E. cor. Market and 2d sts.

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

25 HALF-BOXES—20 lbs. each—Adamantine Candles, a good article, at low prices. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 11, 1860. S. E. cor. Market & 2d sts.

"WACHOVIA MILLS" FAMILY FLOUR.

A SUPPLY OF FAMILY FLOUR from above mill, received Monday. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,
Jan. 11, 1860. S. E. cor. Market & 2d sts.

MARRIED.

On Sunday, the 2d inst., at Lewis' Chapel, by the Rev. W. D. Rice, Mr. JOHN H. HOOKS, of Wayne county, N. C., to Miss FRANCES BRUNSON, of Sumter, S. C.

At Riley's Creek, in this county, on the 29th December, 1859, by John F. Moore, Esq., Mr. CHALES EAKINS to Miss SUSAN PICKETT.

At Harrison Creek, on the 25th ult., by R. C. Nixon, Esq., DAVID JARRELL, to Miss CAROLINE JONES, all of this county.

In Bladen County, on the 27th of December, by Joseph Elwell, Esq., at the residence of Benjamin Evans, RICHARD M. BARNHHILL, of Bladen County to Miss MARGARET TUCKER of Duplin County, N. C.

On the 22d ult., by the Rev. A. Gilchrist, Mr. J. H. MATHEWS, of Harnett county, to Miss ELMIRA, daughter of J. Sundy, Esq., of Fayetteville.

In this town, on Sunday the 8th inst., by the Rev. Isaac W. Hawkins, Mr. ABRAM COOK to Miss ELIZA MANN.

DIED.

On the 5th inst, at his residence in Columbus County, ENOCH ROBBINS, Esq., in the 57th year of his age. He leaves a wife and seven children, and many friends to mourn his death. And if fidelity to and enterprise in business could have been pleaded in behalf of a useful life, the deceased had not died—but the will of God be done. His loss to his wife and children and to the community cannot be repaid; but he died trusting in the friend of sinners. May his wife and all his children seek and find consolation, through faith in the same blessed Saviour. COM.

In Washington, N. C., on the 26th ult., Mrs. MARY E., wife of Wm. Eborn, Esq., Editor of the *N. C. Times*, in the 28th year of her age.

On Bear Creek, in Beanfort County, on the 27th ult., Mr. THOMAS GODLEY, in the 84th year of his age.

In this town, yesterday morning, Mr. WM. A. BURR, aged 45 years.

In this county, on the 1st inst., JOHN GARRISS, Sr., aged about 85 years, leaving behind 8 children and a great many relatives and friends to mourn his death.

In this town, on the 7th inst., MARY ISABELLA, daughter of Mary Emma, and the late Robert McGrath, aged 2 years, 8 months and 7 days.

"Thou'rt sleeping now, thou little one
In death so calmly sweet;
Thou'st left this cold and dreary earth
Thy father dear to greet.
Then grieve not, mother, for thy babe,
Nor faint along life's road;
Thou hast the sweetest thought of grief
Two angels bright with God."—COM.

In this County, on the 17th October, 1859, in the 81st year of his age, WM. MOTT, Sr. The chief traits of deceased's character were, truth, candor and sincerity. He was at the time of his death the last of the original members of Moore's Creek Baptist Church, of which he had been a bright and shining light for fifty-two years. Although greatly afflicted for the last three or four years of his life, he bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and calmly passed from earth to that rest prepared for those that love God.

As sinks to rest a Summer sun
Beneath a cloudless sky,
So sits at last a chosen one
When called upon to die. [COM.

AYER'S AGUE CURE,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents this disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of everybody; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, everybody should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well ass the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinine or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great varity of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases.—The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,
LOWELL, MASS.

All our Remedies are for sale by H. McLinn, Wilmington; Lucas & Moore, Goldsboro'; F. C. Duffy, Newbern; S. J. Hinsdale, Fayetteville; Williams & Haywood, Raleigh; M. A. & C. A. Santos, Norfolk, and by all druggists.

Jan. 11, 1860. 108-1aweow—20-eowly

SPRING STYLES OUT.

OPENED YESTERDAY, one hundred FASHIONABLE FROCK COATS, entirely new style.

We can furnish a fine *dress suit* 25 per cent. less than the same goods can be furnished and made in Wilmington for. Why? Because the work on the garments costs less. The workmanship on the Coats just received, is beautifully executed, at B. ALDWIN'S.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS.

50 PIECES TO MAKE TO MEASURE, at
Jan. 11th. BALDWIN'S.

REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE my two HOUSES AND LOTS. One of the Lots is on Hanover street, at present occupied by myself. It fronts on Hanover 45 feet, and runs back to an alley 156 ft. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses; also a good well of Water, all in good order.

The other Lot fronts on Brunswick street 40 feet, running back to an alley 156 feet. The improvements are a Dwelling House and out-houses.

Also, two likely NEGRO MEN, one of them is a good Blacksmith, and the other is a helper. Any person wishing to purchase, will call on me at the W. & W. R. R. Depot.

ROBERTSON GILL.

Dec. 19, 1859. 89-1m—17-1m

KENANSVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

TEACHERS.—T. OSCAR ROGERS, MRS. SOMERVILLE, N. ROGERS, MISS KATE EPPLEY.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT.—Latin and Greek, French, Spanish, Italian, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Algebra, Geometry, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, History, Rhetoric and Composition, and the ordinary English Branches. Also, Music, (Piano and Guitar,) Painting and Drawing, &c.

Sessions begin 15th September and end middle of July.—Pupils admitted at any time, and charged from the time.—For full particulars address

T. OSCAR ROGERS, Principal.

Refer to the following Gentlemen, Patrons of the School: Edward Montfort, of Onslow; John F. Spicer, near Wilmington; William Hand, New Hanover; Wm. W. Faison, Duplin; Rev. C. Shaw, Bladen; Wm. J. Houston and O. R. Kenan, of Kenansville.

January 12th, 1860. 20-4t.

$50 REWARD

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery to me of my boy SAM, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. Sam is a bright yellow boy, well grown for 16 years old—no peculiar flesh marks, except a black mole on one of his cheeks. Sam has relations at a Dr. Garrett's, in Pitt county or Green, or at a Gen'l Williams, who owns his mother and others of his family. I purchased Sam of Rob't Jones, Esq., of Warren, five years ago, where he also has relations. JOHN H. HILL.

Wilmington, Dec. 29th, 1859. 97-d&wtf

CHEESE—CHEESE.

50 BOXES (Extra) just received in store and for sale by
Jan. 11. T. H. McKOY & CO.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33	@ 34	LIQUORS, ℔ gall, (domestic.)		
BEEF CATTLE,			Whiskey,	33	@ 35
℔ 100 lbs.	5 50	@ 6 50	N. E. Rum,	43	@ 45
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@12 00	Gin,	40	@ 45
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			Brandy,	40	@ 45
2nd hand	1 40	@ 1 90	do. Apple,	65	@ 1 00
New	1 90	@ 2 00	do. Peach,	1 25	@ 1 50
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			NAVAL STORES,		
Tallow	16	@ 18	Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,		
Adamantine	20	@ 26	Virgin	0 00	@ 2 12
Sperm	35	@ 50	Yellow dip	0 00	@ 2 65
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			Hard	0 00	@ 1 65
Java	17	@ 20	Tar, ℔ bbl.,	0 00	@ 2 00
Laguayra	12¼	@ 14	do. in order,	0 00	@ 0 00
Rio	11¾	@ 13	Pitch do.,	0 00	@ 1 50
St. Domingo	11¼	@ 13	Rosin, Pale,	0 00	@ 0 00
COTTON, ℔ lb.			do. No. 1,	1 50	@ 2 00
ord. to mid'g	10	@ 10¾	do. No. 2,	1 15	@ 1 25
strict mid'g	00	@ 10¼	do. No. 3,	1 12½	@ 1 15
good mid'g	00	@ 10¾	Spirits Turp.,		
COTTON BAGGING,			℔ gallon	00	@ 40½
℔ yard	12½	@ 14	Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@ 30
Rope, ℔ lb	7¼	@ 10	NAILS, ℔ lb.,		
CORN MEAL,			Cut	3¼	@ 4
℔ bushel	90	@ 95	Wrought	10	@ 12½
DOMESTICS,			OILS, ℔ gallon,		
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	8	@ 9	Sperm	2 00	@ 2 25
Yarn, ℔ lb.	19¼	@ 20	Linseed, raw,	1 15	@ 1 20
EGGS, ℔ doz.	22	@ 25	do. boiled,	1 15	@ 1 25
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@ 50	PEA NUTS, bush	25	@ 1 50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			POTATOES,		
Mullets	7 00	@ 8 00	Sweet, ℔ bush.	70	@ 75
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@18 00	Irish, do...	00	@ 0 00
do. No. 2	13 00	@14 00	do. ℔ bbl.,	1 75	@ 2 00
do. No. 3	8 50	@11 00	PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,		
Herrings, East	3 00	@ 5 00	N. C. Bacon,		
Dry Cod,			Hams	14½	@ 15
℔ cwt	4 00	@ 6 50	Middlings,	00	@ 12½
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			Shoulders,	00	@ 11
Family	0 00	@ 6 40	Hog round,	12½	@ 13
Superfine	0 00	@ 6 15	Western Bacon,		
Fine	0 00	@ 5 90	Middlings,	11	@ 11½
Cross	0 00	@ 5 65	Shoulders,	9	@ 9½
GLUE, ℔ lb.	12	@ 20	N. C. Lard,	12½	@ 13
GUNNY BAGS,	10	@ 18	West'n do.	11½	@ 12½
GUANO, Peruvian,			Butter,	23	@ 27
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.		3¼	Cheese,	11½	@ 12½
1 ton and under 5,			PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.		
per ton,	62 50		City Mess,	17 50	@18 00
5 tons and over, "	60 00		Clear do.	00 00	@19 00
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1 25		Butt,	16 00	@17 00
Per ton,	8 00	@10 00	Beef, Mess,	00 00	@16 00
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			do. Fulton Market,	19 00	@20 00
Corn	68½	@ 70	POULTRY,		
Oats	45	@ 48	Chickens, live,	12½	@ 25
Pease, Cow	80	@ 90	do. dead,	25	@ 30
Do. B. Eye	1 00	@ 1 10	Turkeys, live,	75	@ 1 00
Wheat, red	1 10	@ 1 15	do. dead, ℔ lb.	12½	@ 15
do. white	1 25	@ 1 30	SHEEP, ℔ head,		
Rice, rough	00	@ 00	Lambs	1 25	@ 1 50
do., clean, ℔ lb.	4	@ 4¼	Mutton	1 25	@ 1 50
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			SALT,		
Green	5½	@ 6	Alum, ℔ bush.	00	@ 00
Dry	12	@ 13	Liverpool, ℔ sack,		
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			ground, cargo	1 25	@ 1 40
Eastern	1 00	@ 1 10	do. fm store	1 50	@ 1 60
N. River	90	@ 95	fine	2 00	@ 2 25
IRON, ℔ lb.			SUGAR, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd.	4¼	@ 00	Porto Rico,	8	@ 9
American, ref.	3¼	@ 00	New Orleans,	8	@ 9
do. sheer	0	@ 00	Muscovado,	7¼	@ 9
do. hoop, ton	80 00	@85 00	Loaf & crush'd,	10½	@ 12
Swede	5¼	@ 00	C. Yellow	9¼	@ 10
LIME, ℔ bbl.	70	@ 75	Granulated,	10¾	@ 11¼
do. fm store	1 00	@ 1 10	SOAP, ℔ lb.	4½	@ 7½
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			SHINGLES, ℔ M.,		
Fl'r Boards,	00 00	@12 50	Contract,	4 00	@ 5 00
Wide do.	0 00	@ 9 00	Common,	1 75	@ 2 00
Scantling	0 00	@ 7 00	STAVES, ℔ M.,		
(Steam Sawed.)			W. O. Bbl.,	16 00	@18 00
Floor Boards,			R. O. Hhd.,	12 50	@20 00
rough	15 00	@16 00	Ash Head'g,	12 00	@13 00
planed	18 00	@19 00	TIMBER, ℔ M.,		
clear	25 00	@30 00	Shipping,	0 00	@00 00
Wide boards,	14 00	@15 00	Mill, prime,	10 00	@11 25
Scantling	12 00	@15 00	do. inferior to ordinary,	6 00	@ 9 00
Ship Stuff,			TALLOW, ℔ lb.,	10	@ 12
rough edge	0 00	@13 00	TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,		
re-sawed	0 00	@15 00	Common	18	@ 20
MOLASSES, ℔ gal. on.			Medium	25	@ 30
Cuba, Hhds	00	@ 25	Fine	45	@ 50
do. Bbls.	28	@ 30	WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@ 20
N. Orleans	50	@ 55			

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.,	$ 00	$ 00 @ 40
Rosin	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Turpentine	00	00 @ 55
Flour	00	00 @ 30
Rice, ℔ 100 lbs. gross	00	0 @ 12
Cotton, ℔ bale,	0 00	1 25 @ 1 75
Cotton goods, ℔ foot,	00	0 @ 7½
Flaxseed, ℔ bushel,	00	8 @ 10
Ground Peas, ℔ bushel,	00	6 @ 8
Wheat, ℔ bushel,	00	9 @ 10
Lumber, ℔ M.	0 00	@5 00 5 00 @ 6 00
TO PHILADELPHIA,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	00	00 @ 40
Rosin "	00	00 @ 35
Spirits Tur

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1860.

The postage on this paper within the State, is 3½ cts. per quarter, out of the State 6½ cts. per quarter.

☞ *The Carriers are prohibited from selling any copies of the Journal.*

THE TAX ON NEGROES.—As an item of information, we will state that the tax on negroes, on bonds due the first of January, 1860, is $1 97 for the State and county, and $2 00 per head for those employed in town, for town purposes. The total tax for negroes working in town is, therefore, $3 97 per head.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire yesterday about 12½ o'clock, proceeded from the burning of a small frame house about two squares north of the W. & W. R. R., on Fourth street, owned and occupied by Wm. Kellogg.—Nearly or quite all of the furniture was saved. Loss estimated at about $500.—*Daily Journal, 6th inst.*

DROWNED.—On Wednesday evening last, a negro man named Ephriam fell from the deck of the steamer Chatham into the Cape Fear River, near Kelley's Cove, and was drowned before assistance could be rendered. He was the property of Dr. H. H. Robinson, of Bladen county, and was employed on the Chatham.

MILDER WEATHER.—After six days of the very coldest sort of weather, we have at last a warm change, and the ground is no longer as hard as a brick-bat. We are again in North Carolina, after having spent a week with Dr. Kane and Sir John Franklin.

Canal and Water Power at Weldon.

The sale of the Canal and Water Power of the Roanoke Navigation Company, to take place at Weldon on the 12th day of April next, is a most important one, and offers a chance for investment which is not often presented. The water power is abundant, indeed almost unlimited; the country in the vicinity of the Roanoke is proverbial for its fertility. Weldon is the focus of four railroads, connecting it with the North, South, East and West. The raw materials of several kinds of manufactures are remarkably convenient, plenty of cotton being grown in the vicinity, and thousands of bales passing through to a market, while wood is plenty and provisions reasonable. This ought to be a great point for the production of flour, cotton goods, wooden ware, and many other things. See advertisement in another column.

Non-Explosive Burning Fluid.

Messrs. W. H. Marks & Co., as may be seen from their advertisement in this paper, have procured the sole right for this town, for the sale of a burning fluid which is said to be *non-explosive*. We have read articles in the Charleston papers, from which we are strongly inclined to believe that, if the Fluid is properly prepared, there is no humbug about its being what it is recommended. The Charleston *Evening News* says of it: "The dreadful accidents which have so frequently resulted from the ordinary Burning Fluid and Camphene, may now, with certainty be averted, and the fear and anxiety accompanying the use of these heretofore necessary articles, be precluded. The saving of life and property thus secured, will undoubtedly obtain for this discovery a wide spread popularity and extensive sale. We earnestly commend it to the attention of housekeepers every where."

Cold Weather.

There would appear to have been quite a heavy fall of snow all through the interior of this State, commencing on Saturday or Sunday last, and accompanied by the coldest weather since the memorable cold Saturday of 1835. The duration of the cold spell is also a peculiar feature, for it is seldom indeed that such intense cold holds on in this locality more than two or three days.—At the present time it seems to have fairly set in with the determination to immortalize itself.

☞ L. P. Erwin, Esq., offers the Rutherford Enquirer for sale; he says that wishing to engage in other business he will give a bargain.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to learn that Mr. Amos Herring, of Sampson county, died very suddenly yesterday morning, on the road near to Magnolia, to which point he was on his way to take the cars to come to Wilmington on business. He died in about two minutes after being attacked. We have not learned the precise nature of his seizure, but presume that it must have been something like apoplexy. Mr. Herring was a very worthy citizen.

☞ The steady persistence of the Republicans in voting for Sherman for Speaker, might be worthy of a better cause. From first to last they have stuck up to him without the appearance of faltering, while all the other parties and sections of parties have wavered and twisted, and tried experiments, and "swapped horses," but without any shadow of advantage.

Those best informed say that the reason of the cohesion of the Republicans and virtual Republicans is to be found in the fact that a division of the spoils has been agreed upon, by which Sherman is to be Speaker, Forney Clerk, and so on. For the sake of these things, they stick up to the bargain.

A NEW VOLUME.—The N. C. Presbyterian enters a new volume with its issue of this week. It also appears in new type and makes a very handsome appearance. It is eminently successful, as, indeed, it deserves to be.

☞ The Thermometer at Washington City fell to five degrees below zero on Monday morning.

FOUND DEAD—J. A. Morris, a Portugese, who had been in Newbern for over a year, and who many of our citizens will recollect as the proprietor of an eating house kept on Craven street last winter, was found dead yesterday morning in a shanty up town, which he had occupied for some time past. Report says that he froze to death. We have not heard the verdict of the jury of inquest.

Poor man! We knew him when he had money, property and *friends*; but he was mortal, was weak, sinned, and he fell. Fell, oh! how low—died, we doubt not, from the effects of drink—if not directly, his death we feel confident, was indirectly brought on by that weakness. Despise his memory and withhold your sympathy, ye who feel that your footing is sure. The time was when he too never dreamed of such an end.

Newbern Progress, 5th inst.

The deceased resided here for many years and was well-known to most of our citizens, although he has not lived here for two or three years.

☞ Haywood Boykin, Esq., of Sampson County, informs us that he slaughtered a hog, a few days ago, three years old, which weighed seven hundred and eighty-one pounds. Mr. B. says that if any person can beat him in big hogs, he will try again.

☞ Our cotemporary of the Petersburg *Press* need not fret over a slight typographical error in a recent copy of the *Journal*, whereby the compositors make us say that certain of our exchanges, if they had been received, would not have been at all interesting, as usual. What we did write was that they would not have been at all "as interesting as usual." We noticed this ourselves, but took it for granted that all acquainted with newspaper business, and possessed of good sense, would understand how the error occurred. Whether others, not so gifted, find anything in our *Journal* worth noticing, is a matter of the most perfect indifference to us.

☞ We have the first copy of the "Albemarle Southron," a new weekly paper just started at Murfreesboro', N. C., by Thomas J. Gardner, Editor and Proprietor. The Southron is of good size, and printed from new type, and will no doubt be an energetic organ of the "Opposition" party.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—Non-intercourse with the North, with the view of building up Southern trade and manufactures, as well as of touching the pocket-nerve of the voters of the Northern States, is now strongly advocated, and something may be done, but without we establish manufactories and carry on importations directly from foreign ports, any progress in the proposed direction will be more apparent than real, for the goods will be consumed as long as people are able to pay for them, and although we may talk about buying in Charleston or Richmond, or elsewhere in the South, we will find that, after all, we are only buying New York importations or Northern-made goods at second hand. We want the direct trade and direct manufactures. In the face of all these calls for non-intercourse the imports of Southern cities fall off. They maintain no lines to Europe, but daily steamers to New York. Until some change is made in this respect, the talk of non-intercourse must be *only* talk, unless, indeed, our people are really determined to do without the goods in question altogether, of which we see no manner of prospect.

There is this, however—until what we have spoken of is done, our goods must necessarily come through their accustomed channels, but they need not do so to any greater extent than the immediate necessity requires. Thus, no consumer buys directly from the importer, who does not break bulk, neither do a majority of store-keepers. The jobbing business, that is, the distribution of imported goods to the retailers of the country, is not dependent upon direct importations, and may be done just as well on Market street, Wilmington, N. C., as on Broadway, New York, and better perhaps, because rents and expenses are not so great, and thus an important branch of business may be promptly secured without waiting for that direct trade and large manufacturing power which will take time to develope. The wholesale jobbing business will open the way for the importing business, besides providing available agencies through which to dispose of the products of Southern factories as such factories are made ready for market.

We do not make these remarks with any view of discouraging the movement for direct importations and the developement of Southern manufactures, as a necessary preliminary to any real non-intercourse or real commercial independence, but we do make them in order to show that these preliminaries must be first attended to, and also that the flaming cards put out by trading parties in Richmond and Charleston, claiming exclusive Southernism, are rather too much on the Bunkum order. These cities import very little more than we do ourselves, and have no right to lay any higher claims to Southern trade than any other communities. Let them really establish direct trade, but until they do, or make the effort, their professions must be injurious because deceptive.

SOMETHING RARE.—We have before us a good sized dark-green watermelon, of the "Spanish" kind, we believe, which looks as fresh and well as it could have done in August. We are indebted for it to Miss Lucas, of the Washington House, but how it was kept is more than we know.

☞ A Dr. Mulroe, a South Carolina planter, was recently taken up by a Vigilance Committee at Eufala, Alabama, on suspicion of being a traveling Yankee, because he was offering for sale the patent right of a plough that he had been exhibiting. Also, the Vigilance Committee did not like the "cut of his coat." Luckily for the Dr. the Alabama Methodist Conference was in session and several of the ministers knew him to be a large slaveholders and a South Carolinian. This Vigilance business may be carried too far.

VERDICT.—The jury of inquest upon the body of J. A. Morris, who was found dead on Wednesday, found, that he came to his death by intemperance and exposure.

Newbern Progress.

For the Journal.

NO. I.

Shall we have Union or Disunion?

MESSRS. EDITORS: The other night I was sitting by the fire, enjoying the solace of my last pipe, and quietly ruminating on matters and things in general. Insensibly I fell into a train of reflections upon our present relations with the North, and the question arose in my mind—that question, now paramount to all others before us—"*Shall we have Union or Disunion?*" I examined the subject calmly, and as carefully and thoroughly, as, with all the lights before me, I was able; and without asking you to endorse the conclusions I arrived at, decided to lay them before the public, not, certainly, because of their intrinsic importance, but because of the magnitude of the question. Without further preface, then, let me begin:

The Union of the States in spite of all the appeals in its favor, is confessedly becoming a mere matter of form, with little of real vitality in it. From being, originally, a thing of mutual concession and compromise, one section has become madly ambitious of power, and is fast acquiring a supremacy in our national councils that will terminate in the utter and hopeless subjection of the other. To show the danger of this growing spirit of domination, let us inquire: "Would the South be satisfied in such a condition of inferiority? Was that the kind of fraternity they compacted for, where one section commands, and the other obeys? Where one section legislates, because it has the majority of votes, and the other, as a compliant minority, submits?"

There was a time, Messrs. Editors, a better time; when the Union was harmonious, and each section respected the stipulated rights of the other. But now, by the gradual growth of fanaticism, (from whatever causes,) our fraternal concord has been broken, the geographical distinctions of North and South, so strongly deprecated by the Father of his Country, have been definitely drawn, and we have come to be, at this day, both in principle and feeling, little short of two people.

And here let us pause, and consider whether this is, indeed, a stubborn fact, or mere fiction.

If slavery, not only where it now exists, but the extension of it into new territory, be a right guaranteed by the Constitution, then withholding from us that right is a violation of the compact.

If the returning of fugitive slaves to us be a constitutional obligation, then we have cause to complain of this further violation of the compact, that we are not only prevented, by direct State legislation, from recovering our escaped property, but that our lives are endangered if we attempt to assert our rights.

Thus, if we can neither have our slaves restored to us by our Northern confederates, as by the Constitution we are entitled in express terms, nor extend our institutions into public domain, which we are just as clearly entitled to do by the same instrument, is such a combination to be styled a Union at all, in respect to its original intent?

And, further, if the Union does not secure to us what we intended it should, and what we have so long reminded our Northern brethren it *must*, I mean our just and equal rights, as *our* fathers stipulated with *theirs*, then it has proved a failure, and the next step usual in such cases, will be a resort to other combinations to attain our object. For, Messrs. Editors, it should be borne in mind, the Union was not a *final object*, to be cherished for its *own* sake, but only regarded and valued as the means to an end.

Liberty and independence came first, and Union came afterwards. And thus, however many the benefits we may have enjoyed together under it, is it anything but a perfectly rational conclusion, when it has ceased to effect what it was designed for, that it will be thrown aside as unsuited to our purpose?

Messrs. Editors: You have, no doubt, often observed that a prophecy, or the repetition of it, contributes to its own fulfillment. Thus the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict has been practised and insisted upon, until it has become a portentous reality; the North and the South have been held up as antagonistic, until they have indeed become so. If otherwise, why have religious denominations dissolved fellowship; why are political parties distrustful; why is social intercourse almost laid under an interdict; why are the principles of Helfer's book recommended to general adoption by members of Congress themselves, if it be not that the silver cords that bound us together have been loosed, and the States present the ominous phenomenon of a house divided against itself—the sure precusor of its fall? True, it is, indeed, that a number of just-minded men are left at the North, who dare speak out; but with due credit for their patriotic intentions, what can they effect to stay the onward career of this fatal fanaticism? Can they bid that political storm, "Peace! be still!" and there shall be a great calm?—They appeal to the *love of the Union sentiment*, with rare eloquence and pathos; they electrify tremendous mass meetings by their earnest appeals, and stir the dormant fires of patriotism in—in—those large commercial centres, where such meetings have been usually held.—They even vindicate, with unwonted candor and boldness, the just rights of the South. But, Messrs. Editors, where do voters in the towns and villages, and in the country throughout the North, the farmers and mechanics, who constitute the bone and sinew of the land; where, I ask, do *they* stand? Are they with these orators, and would they endorse their sentiments with *tremendous cheers*? I am obliged to say our present position declares emphatically—NO! For it is a deplorable fact, that such proceedings, however gratifying as evidences of some wholesome sentiment at the North, can not, by one, lessen the present Black Republican vote against us in the House; and, in fact, that these very gentlemen would fail of election to the meanest office at home, if they canvassed on the principles they so eloquently advocate before Union meetings. It would be delightful to believe all that is said, but who can fail to see from such facts as the Black Republican delegation in Congress, and I do not pretend to say what majorities against us in the free States, that the *glorification of the Union remedy*, having been fairly tested, has signally failed.

The remedy of "*by and by, there will be a reaction*," comes next to be considered, and this, after a trial of now these many years, must be placed on the same list of inefficients—indeed, has proved itself the most contemptible of them all. For whilst it has been ever promised, and confidently expected, behold! an increasing vote against us of the South, a steady and progressive accumulation of strength, which now threatens to overpower and crush us in its giant clasp. Together with such sentiments, the *benefits* of the Union have been urged, and would, no doubt, be properly urged, if the terms on which it is based were faithfully observed by both parties; but when these terms are held sacred by only one of the contracting parties, it does surely become a most unfortunate bargain, and must eventually be regarded in that light by those who suffer.

And thus it has happened, Messrs. Editors, that, in spite of appeals to the "*Union sentiment*," the "*tremendous mass meeting*" *remedy*, and the "*by and by there will be a reaction*" *medicine*, the North is growing stronger and stronger, and we, alas! "small by degrees, and beautifully less." It may be very convenient and flattering doctrine to the North—this of "*the Union, the glorious Union!*" but as matters are now progressing, what is it but hugging us to death under pretense of a fraternal embrace? It is considered that, under these remedies and laudations the Union is safe, and our rights of course are secured; and meantime we, good easy men of the South, whilst dreaming "full surely our greatness is a ripening," are overwhelmed by a fanatical majority at the North, utterly regardless of the Constitution, and zealous advocates of the "Higher Law." I shall, at present, follow this subject no farther, but defer what more I have to say to a subsequent paper. My apology for being thus lengthy, is the importance of my first query, with which I shall close this communication—"*Will here be Union or Disunion?*"

COLUMBUS.

From the Raleigh Standard.

Arms for North-Carolina.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Gov. Ellis for the following correspondence in relation to arms for this State. We learn that Gov. Ellis has given directions to the Superintendent of Public Arms in Fayetteville to consult with Capt. Bradford, and take the necessary steps to have the arms now on hand altered:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December, 24th, 1859.

SIR: I have just received your letter of the 23d instant, asking for the use of the State of North-Carolina, or for the alteration of arms now in the hands of the State.

In reply, I beg leave to say, that your former communication would have been promptly answered but for the fact that I had, in a conversation with Senator Clingman and Mr. Winslow, explained the state of the case to them, supposing that they would write to you on the subject. I have now the honor to enclose, for your information, a report from the Chief of Ordnance, relative to the matter; and will add, that the arms you have on hand will be altered at one of the United States arsenals, on your advising this Department of the number and the character of the alterations desired.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
JOHN B. FLOYD, *Sec'y of War.*

His Excellency, JOHN W. ELLIS,
Governor of North-Carolina, Raleigh.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, Dec. 13, 1859.

HON. JOHN B. FLOYD, *Sec'y of War:*

SIR: I have to acknowledge the reference to this office, for report, of a letter from the Governor of North Carolina, desiring to procure from the United States Government two thousand long-range rifles, with bayonets attached, for the use of the State. On this application I have the honor to report that the State of North Carolina has been supplied with her entire quota, up to the end of this year, under the law of April 23d, 1808, for arming the militia. Consequently, any issue that may now be made, will be in advance of quotas which may become due in subsequent years. The law does not authorize any issue in advance of quotas due, and the regulations, established under the law by the President of the United States, forbid such issues.

The issue of arms, as desired by Gov. Ellis, would absorb the entire amount of the quotas to become due to the State of North Carolina, under the existing law, for the next six years, and would preclude the fulfillment of requisitions from any of the Governors during that period.

The letter of Gov. Ellis is returned herewith.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
H. K. CRAIG, *Col. of Ordnance.*

A FUGITIVE PERVERT.—Among the papers of that precious "martyr" John Brown, was found a copy of a "Provisional Government," to administer his new Constitution of Free United States; and amongst these as "Secretary of State," appeared the name of Richard Realf. This is the same individual who was received into the Catholic church at New Orleans some five or six months ago. He is a man of excellent education, and his writings, both in poetry and prose, in the columns of the New Orleans *Catholic Standard*, have been much and deservedly admired. When he became a Catholic, he gave every mark of sincere conversion; and therefore either most artfully concealed his Abolition sentiments, or honestly renounced them. Otherwise he would never have been received into the fold.—For no man, whether in Louisiana or in Massachusetts, can be an Abolitionist and a Catholic together. He might as well expect to remain in her communion and at the same time be allowed to profess Protestantism. But subsequent events tend to show his insincerity and dishonesty in his pretended conversion. He suddenly absconded, taking with him several hundred dollars of his employer's money, and now turns up in Austin, Texas, as a student for the Methodist ministry. His place in the contemplated cabinet should have been different. The swindler ought to have been Minister of Finance under the horse-stealing President.

U. S. Catholic Miscellany.

Extract from the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, dated New York, Dec'r. 30th, 1859:

Business men in this city are beginning to range themselves according to their nationalities. We have long had English, Scotch and other houses. Now we are about having real Southern houses. This is especially the case in the dry goods trade. In one instance, at least, there has been established a house where members are all men born, and most of whom have their families living at the South. The concern is that of Johnston, Shepherd & Saunders. It was formerly Churchill, Johnston & Co., but the former being the only Northern man in it, and he wishing to retire, the other members found it a good opportunity to carry out their long desired object of forming an exclusively Southern house.—Mr. Johnson is a native of North Carolina, but now a resident of Columbia, S. C., and President of the Exchange Bank at that place, and Messrs. Shepherd and Saunders are Virginians, the former having been born in Fredricksburg, where his family are now residing.—W. A. Latta, a special partner in the above house, is a resident of Yorkville, S. C.

MESSAGE OF GOV. MORGAN.—*Albany, N. Y., Jan. 3.*—Governor Morgan, in his annual message to the Legislature, says that the State of New York still maintains her previous opinions in regard to slavery. She yields to none of her sister States in devotion to the Union. She emphatically disavows any sympathy or co-operation with those who sought to interfere with the institutions of sister States. Referring to slavery in the States and Territories, he says that she yields cheerfully obedience to the doctrine of State Sovereignty, and having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of other States, is prepared at all times to aid those States in the protection of their sovereign power.

A Card.

In the House of Representatives on Thursday last, the following colloquy occurred between Mr. Grow of Pennsylvania and myself:

Mr. GROW. *** "And had the gentleman from North Carolina (Mr. Branch) been as familiar with constitutional law and parliamentary precedents as his long practice in legislation would have led us to suppose, he could have found sufficient and abundant reasons to justify my conduct and that of a majority of the House, without violating all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative bodies, by impugning the motives of his peer, and charging sordid and selfish considerations as the moving motive and cause of our action."

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether I am to understand his language as imputing to me any conduct that was ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I said that the gentleman violated all parliamentary and gentlemanly courtesies that are recognized in all deliberative assemblies. It needs no reference to parliamentary law to know that. The first rule of parliamentary law is that no gentleman has the right to impugn the motives of another.

Mr. BRANCH. I desire to ask the gentleman whether he means by that language, to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly?

Mr. GROW. I ask the gentleman to refer to his own language, and see what he thinks ———

Mr. BRANCH. I demand of the gentleman from Pennsylvania to know whether he means by that language to impute to me any conduct that is ungentlemanly or unbecoming?

Mr. GROW. The gentleman charged, the other day, that I defeated the Post Office appropriation bill, in order to compel the President of the United States to call an extra session of Congress. I say that such an imputation on my motives was not gentlemanly under parliamentary law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat the question which I have already asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania—whether he designs in those remarks to impute to me any conduct unbecomming a gentleman? A failure to respond I shall assume to be an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. Mr. Clerk, I take the language of the gentleman. What I have said on it is plain English, and there it stands. The gentleman the other day impugned my motive of action on the Post Office bill.—The impugnment of motives in a legislative body, is everywhere regarded, not only as unparliamentary, but as ungentlemanly, under parliamentary practice and law.

Mr. BRANCH. I repeat that the gentleman has not responded to my inquiry, and that I shall take his failure to respond as an affirmative answer.

Mr. GROW. The gentleman can take just what he pleases.

Mr. BRANCH. I will do so.

Immediately after the occurrence, I addressed to Mr. Grow, and handed to my friend, Mr. Winslow, for delivery, a note, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29, 1859

SIR: Will you please name a time and place outside the District of Columbia at which you will receive from me a communication in writing? Very respectfully,
L. O. B. BRANCH.

HON. GALUSHA A. GROW."

On the copy of this note retained, is an endorsement by Mr. Winslow, in these words:

"The note, of which this is a copy, was handed to me by Mr Branch, immediately after the colloquy between him and Mr. Grow. No opportunity occurred of delivering it without attracting undue attention until I met Mr Grow at the Capitol on Friday. WARREN WINSLOW."

During Friday evening I received from Mr. Grow through R. E. Fenton, of New York, a reply, of which the following is a copy:

"WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 30, 1859,
7 o'clock. P. M.

"SIR: Your note of 29th instant was placed in my hands by your friend, Gov. Winslow, at 12 o'clock M. to day. I know of nothing that makes it necessary for me to name a time and place outside the District of Columbia to receive from you a communication in writing. Your note was doubtless, as nothing else has occurred between us, based upon remarks made by me in debate in the House of Representatives in reply to your speech impugning my motives and the integrity of my acts as a legislator.

"On that occasion I used no language in violation of parliamentary law, and none not warranted by your remarks thus impugning my conduct.

"If your note is to be considered of a hostile character, then I have this to reply: Regarding duelling as at variance with the precepts of the Christian religion, and the sentiments of Christian people, and it being prohibited and declared a crime by the laws enacted by the body of which we are members, I cannot recognize it as a justifiable mode of settling difficulties among men even in cases of unwarrantable provocation. But my personal rights and freedom of debate guaranteed by the Constitution, I shall defend whenever assailed. Very respectfully yours,
GALUSHA A. GROW.

HON. L. O'B. BRANCH."

By those who are acquainted with the penal code of this District, to which my attention is drawn by Mr. Grow in his letter, it would be readily understood that no other course is left me than to publish this narrative, and leave the whole matter to the impartial judgment of honorable men of all sections of the country.

L. O'B. BRANCH.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1860.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—*Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 4*—The Governor's message was delivered to the Legislature to-day. He congratulates the people on the State debt being decreased at the rate of a million yearly, in consequence of the sale of the State canals. Reference is made to the Harper's Ferry outbreak, and he says it is gratifying that no Pennsylvanians participated in the outrage, and that the fugitives arrested within her boundaries were promptly surrendered to justice. While entertaining no doubts that the Union will endure to the latest generations, he exhorts to moderation, harmony and national fraternal sentiment to banish the present disturbing elements.—Pennsylvania's three million of freemen enables her to rebuke the plotters of treason at the North and South, and say emphatically neither shall disturb the perpetuity of the Union, which is cemented and sanctified by the blood of our patriotic fathers, and that these States shall be forever united.

ANOTHER CANDIDATE FOR MARTYRDOM.—We see that the Rev. Daniel Worth has written a letter from the jail in Greensborough to some abolition friend in New York, who has published it in the Times. He announces his incarceration, expects to be convicted, and informs his friend that the punishment for his offence by our laws is the pillory, whipping and imprisonment, all of which he appears to be delighted to undergo, says he has even "shouted aloud for joy," at the pleasant prospect. We can only say that his delight will be shared by a great many people who differ from him radically on other points.—*Fay. Observer.*

FOREIGN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.—The imports and exports of Baltimore, during 1859, were as follows:

Imports of foreign mdse., free goods,	$5,479,532
do. do. do. dutable,	4,929,461
Total imports,	10,408,993
Exports of domestic produce in American vessels,	$5,605,958
Do. do. in foreign vessels,	2,919,293
Total exports domestic produce,	$8,522,251
Exp'ts foreign mdse in American vessels,	$152,806
Do. do. in foreign vessels,	49,204
Total exports foreign mdse.,	202,010
Total exports for the year,	$8,724,261

Gov. Letcher Inaugurated

Gov. Letcher arrived in this city on Saturday evening last, by the Central cars, and took lodging, temporarily, at the Exchange Hotel and Billiard House, where he was cordially received and entertained by a large number of friends. He was, on the same evening, sworn into office by Judge Richard Parker, of Winchester, who is here as one of the special Court of Appeals.

On yesterday the Governor took possession of the Executive mansion, and entered upon the discharge of his official duties. He received the calls of State officials, and of many of his fellow-citizens of all parties. We are much gratified to be able to announce that his health is much improved, and that there is every prospect of its permanent restoration.

Governor Letcher enters upon the duties of the Executive office of Virginia at a most important period of her history. That he will prove himself fully equal to the great crisis, we do not, for a moment, doubt. He will, we predict, by his official conduct, give satisfaction to his friends, and force his political opponents into an acknowledegment of the injustice which they did him in the canvass. The Opposition speakers and writers who denounced Gov. Wise so ferociously before and after his entrance into office, are now returning him their thanks for his able and efficient administration of the affairs of the State. That Gov. Letcher will deserve the compliment at their hands, at the close of his term of service, we entertain no doubt. Even the most prejudiced of our opposition friends will yet be convinced that the Democratic party know precisely who ought to be selected "for the times."—*Richmond Examiner, 2d inst.*

A SCOUNDREL POSTED.—The Richmond *Whig* cautions the South against all books published by A. H. Burdick, 145 Nassau street, New York.

He is the publisher of the Helper book. Let the South remember him.—*Montgomery Mail.*

TWENTY DAYS LATER BY TELEGRAPH.

Death of Bishop Newman.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 6th, 1860.

Bishop Newman, of the Catholic Church, fell dead in the street yesterday, of disease of the heart.

Later from Europe.

PORTLAND, ME., Jan. 6th, 1860.

The Steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool, with dates to the 21st December, 1859, arrived at this port last night.

The Peace Congress meets on the 20th inst.

Affairs in Hungary are more and more threatening.

The London Times predicts Brown's raid will have a tendency to strengthen the South.

The reported reduction in the French Tariff will apply principally to Cotton.

The Moors are still assailing the Spanish, who are concentrated at Ceuta.

Liverpool Market.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 21st, 1859.

Cotton dull, with a declining tendency. The sales for the past three days reach only 1600 bales, at a decline of 1/8d. since Friday. [No quotations given—Jour.]

Flour quiet, and market generally unchanged. The Wheat market has an improved tone, and all qualities slightly advanced. Corn quiet but firm.

Rosin is buoyant at 4s. 4d. for Common. Spirits Turpentine unchanged.

Consols for account closed at 95 1-2 to 95¾.

From the New York Herald.

Statistical Fallacies of Helper's Book.

Not only does this incendiary work abound with incentives to treason, massacre, and bloody revolution, but the statistics are fallacious, and evidently prepared for the purpose of deceiving the ignorant and fanatical portion of the community. The attentive and intelligent reader who will take the trouble of examining them closely will easily detect their fallacy. By way of showing the superior productiveness of the free States over the slave States, he compares the value of their respective cereals, and gives at page 22 of the Compendium the following results:

CEREALS.

Free States,	$351,709,703
Slave States,	306,927,067
In favor of the free States,	$44,782,636

At page 37 the value of the other agricultural products of the North and South are compared as follows:

OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Free States,	$214,422,523
Slave States,	155,223,415
In favor of the free States,	$59,199,108

The aggregate difference between all the agricultural products of the South and North thus appear to be:

TOTAL PRODUCTS.

Free States,	$566,132,226
Slave States,	462,150,482
In favor of free States,	103,981,744

Now, the fallacy of this deduction will be made clear by turning to a table at page 71 of the Compendium, in which the population of the free and slave States is compared:

Northern population,	13,434,922
Southern population,	9,612,979

It will be thus seen that the Northern population is one and a half that of the Southern, and yet it does not produce one-fifth more. According to the foregoing figures the North ought to yield, in order to make its productions equal to the South, $645,682,722, as any school boy can calculate by the rule of simple proportion, thus:

Southern Population.	Northern Population.	Answer.
9,612,979 :	13,434,922 :	$462,150,482 : $645,664,722

Now let us substract what the North actually produces from what it ought to produce, on this basis, as follows:

What it ought to produce,	$898,469,182
What it actually produces,	566,132,226
Against the free States,	$332,336,950

The true state of the case therefore is—

What they ought to produce,	$645,684,722
What the free States do produce,	566,132,226
Against the free States and in favor of slave,	$89,452,569

Again, if we take the proportion of population to the square mile, the figures will be still more in favor of the South. According to one of the tables quoted in Helper's Compendium (at page 71,) the population of the South is only 11.29 to the square mile, whereas the population of the North is 21.91. By the rule of proportion, the result ought to be—

Pop. Sq. M.	Pop. Sq. M.	Answer.
11.29 :	21.91 :	$462,150,482 : $898,469,181

It will be thus seen, according to Helper's own figures, that there is a balance of $332,336,950 against the free States and in favor of the slave, instead of $103,981,744 to the credit of the Northern States, as the dishonest writer pretends. If we add these two amounts together, the result will show that he lies for abolition to the trifling sum of $436,318,700—four hundred and thirty-six millions, three hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars!

Such is a specimen of his statistics, on which as little reliance is to be placed as on his other facts and arguments against the South. The book is a tissue of falsehoods worthy of the bad cause for which it is written, and its endorsement is a disgrace to all who have given it the sanction of their names."

Supreme Court.

The following decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court, now in session in this city:

PEARSON, C. J. In Sawyer's legatees, &c., v. Sawyer's heirs, &c., from Camden; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Bond v. Boyle, from Chowan; judgment reversed and venire de novo. In Beasley v. Knox, in equity, from Washington; directing a decree for plaintiffs, but without costs. In Sawyer v. Dozier, from Camden; affirming the judgment.

BATTLE, J. In Duke v. Percifee, from Camden; judgment reversed and judgment here for defendant. In State v. Barnes, from Hertford; declaring that there is no error. In Askew v. Wynne, from Hertford; affirming the judgment. In Bennet v. Green, in equity, from Sampson; dismissing the bill with costs.

MANLY, J. In Fessenden v. Jones, from Washington; affirming the judgment. In Chamberlain v. Robertson, from Washington; venire de novo. In Sikes v. Quick, from Pasquotank; non-suit set aside and judgment for plaintiff. In Hurdle v. Richardson, from Perquimans; affirming the judgment.—*Raleigh Register.*

ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—*Springfield, Illinois, January 5.*—The Democratic Convention to-day elected delegates to the Charleston Convention. Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the Cincinnati Platform and repudiating new tests, the revival of the slave trade and a Congressional slave code in the Territories; denying that slavery derives validity from the constitution, and declaring the position of the Democracy of Illinois to be that of Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation given by the Republicans to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of the people of the Territories to regulate the question of slavery so as to suit themselves; deprecating John Brown's foray, and attributing such invasions to the teachings of the Republicans; instructing the delegates to advocate a re-adoption of the Cincinnati Platform, and declaring there determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention. Also, instructing the delegates to vote for Douglas.

BLEACHED COTTONS.

500 PIECES ASSORTED QUALITIES.
Nov. 18, 1859. HEDRICK & RYAN.

HUGH GRAHAM,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
☞ Office adjoining Lutterloh's Wharf, North Water Street.
Sept. 26, 1859.—18-3m*

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain-General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

TUESDAY, January 24th, 1860.

$1,360,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 630 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZES—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	60 Prizes of		1,000
1 "	50,000	60 "		500
1 "	30,000	153 "		460
1 "	20,000	20 Approximations		8,800
1 "	10,000			

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $20,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000.

Whole Tickets $20; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C.
Jan. 6th, 1860. 104&20-1y

SUNDRIES.

SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH, NUTMEGS, Cassia, Allspice, Cloves, Ginger, and Flavoring Extracts; Powder, Shot and bar Lead; Percussion Caps, Saleratus, Yeast Powders and Sup. Carb. Soda; Buckets, Brooms, Pails, &c. &c., &c., for sale by
Jan. 7. ALDERMAN & BETTENCOURT.

$50 REWARD!

WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and delivery to me of my boy SAM, or his lodgment in the jail of New Hanover County. Sam is a bright yellow boy, about 20 years old, no peculiar mark, except a black mole on one of his cheeks. Sam has relations in Dr. Garrett's, in Pitt county or Green, or as a Gen'l William, who owns his mother and others of his family. I purchased Sam of Rob't. Jones, Esq., of Warren, five years ago, where he also has relations. JOHN H. HILL.
Wilmington, Dec. 29th, 1859. 97-d&wtf

WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE,
GOLDSBORO', N. C.

THE SPRING SESSION will commence on Thursday, the 12th of January, 1860. No institution in the State offers greater facilities for a thorough and accomplished education on more reasonable terms. Diligence in study, perfect propriety in deportment, and prudent economy in expenditures, are cardinal principles in our system of government. Board and tuition per session in the College course $70; in the Preparatory department, $60; Music, Painting, Embroidery, &c., at customary prices.

The daughters of an Ministers, who devote themselves exclusively to the ministry, of whatever denomination, will be educated free of charge for tuition. For a Catalogue, apply to the undersigned. S. M. FROST, *President.*
Dec. 27th, 1859. 95-10t—18.

TO SLAVE OWNERS.

CONSULT YOUR OWN INTERESTS, and if your negroes are afflicted with "Hernia," *buy them a "Truss,"* as this *opportunity occurs to many only once a year.* A supply on hand from the following makes:

Chase's Patent Double Truss;
" " Single " "
Marsh & Co. " "
Brinkerhoff's " "

Also, Infants and Boys Trusses of various sizes. For sale by LOUIS B. ERAMBERT, Pharmaceutist,
Jan. 4th, 1860. Under the Hotel.
Herald copy.

TOBACCO, TOBACCO.

50 BOXES COMMON, for sale low by
Jan. 4. T. H. McKOY & CO.

SALT—SALT.

2000 SACKS OF SALT, landing from Schr. M. A. Shindler. For sale by
Jan. 3d. HATHAWAY & CO.

REAL ESTATE AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

I OFFER AT PRIVATE SALE my two HOUSES AND LOTS. One of the Lots is on Hanover street, at present occupied by myself. It fronts on Hanover 45 feet, and runs back to an alley 156 ft. The improvements are a good Dwelling House and all necessary out-houses; also a good well of Water, all in good order.

The other Lot fronts on Brunswick street 40 feet, running back to an